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TODAY: STAGE Entertainment, Page 12

Japan's Election Drive Opens to a Vast Yawn

Voter Apathy Offsets Politicians' Zeal

By Kevin Sullivan
Washington Post Service

TOKYO — Politicians shouted themselves hoarse in the pouring rain, young women in yellow jackets and white gloves waved from sound trucks and campaign volunteers passed out free oolong tea and rice balls to the umbrella-toting masses. Election season began Tuesday in Japan.

Beyond all the campaign hoopla and hollering, which by law lasts only 12 days, is a national election that will shake up the current political order: a third of the current members of Parliament are expected to lose their seats.

And as a record 1,500 candidates took to the streets Tuesday, the key to winning came down to one question: Who can woo Susumu Mori, the computer salesman eating a fried squid lunch at the counter of the Union Express diner?

"I don't have any particular interest in this election," said Mr. Mori, a 35-year-old father of one, who was engrossed in a magazine 100 yards from where Prime Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto was giving a loud sidewalk speech. "Basically, we are living in an affluent society. It's not difficult to get a job or to feed our families. We have no big needs and so there is no enthusiasm for politics."

With Japanese voter apathy at an all-time high and 50 percent of voters not affiliated with any party, analysts say there are millions of voters like Mr. Mori. Young, well-educated city dwellers are the core of the huge bloc of disaffected voters, which is estimated to run as high as 40 million of the nation's 95 million registered voters.

In the Koto Ward in Tokyo, where Mr. Mori was having lunch, nearly 300,000 urban votes are at stake. Three

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Don Emmert/Agence France-Presse

Bob Dole campaigning Tuesday in New Jersey. Uncommitted voters said the first debate changed little. Page 3.

Peace Talks Get Tough As Hebron Comes Up

Palestinians Walk Out At One Point, but U.S. Keeps Meetings Going

By Edward Cody
Washington Post Service

JERUSALEM — New peace talks between Israel and the Palestinians appeared Tuesday to have moved into a tough confrontation over radically different approaches to Israeli withdrawal from the West Bank town of Hebron.

The early clash at the negotiating table, while not unexpected, underlined the difficult task facing U.S. "facilitators" who are pledged to help secure an Israeli withdrawal and prevent another flare-up of the rioting and shooting that rocked Gaza and the West Bank two weeks ago.

The violence prompted President Bill Clinton to convene a special summit conference last week in Washington. At that meeting, the two sides agreed to further talks on an Israeli withdrawal from Hebron, which is already seven months behind schedule.

"Until now, the talks are not as positive as we expected," said Yasser Arafat, head of the Palestinian National Authority. The authority has taken charge of most of the Gaza Strip and six of the seven major towns in the West Bank.

The talks resumed Tuesday night, however, and Mr. Arafat pledged at a meeting with President Ezer Weizman of Israel that Palestinian police would refrain from further exchanges of gunfire with Israeli occupation troops in Gaza and the West Bank.

Israeli authorities cited the meeting, at Mr. Weizman's home in Cesaria, as a sign of goodwill on both sides despite the difficult negotiations that began Sunday night at Erez Checkpoint on the border between Gaza and Israel.

According to reports from Israeli and Palestinian officials, the first tensions at the talks sprang up Monday night as soon as negotiators broached the main issue under discussion: the Israelis' desire to change security arrangements for Hebron before carrying out an agreed partial pullout, and the Palestinians' insistence that arrangements already agreed on in the 1993 Oslo accords and subsequent talks should be carried out as is.

A Palestinian delegate, Hanan As-

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In Lebed, NATO Courts A Friend for the Future

By Joseph Fitchett
International Herald Tribune

BONN — German and other Western officials believe that General Alexander Lebed's visit to NATO's political and military headquarters will improve access to a man who may someday be running Russia.

"Now that he has publicly got a role in handling the NATO dossier, we hope that we are going to be able to see a lot more of him," a German official said Tuesday, adding that the substance of talks with Mr. Lebed was less important than the prospect of improved long-term personal relations with him.

Bonn has invited Mr. Lebed to visit Germany, an initiative marking a quiet break with a Western policy. The Clinton administration has avoided cultivating Mr. Lebed, who is President Boris Yeltsin's national security chief, apparently because of White House inclination to accept the Kremlin view that any overture to him would be interpreted in Russia as a sign of waning confidence in Mr. Yeltsin.

"It is typical of U.S. diplomacy toward Russia," a NATO official said. "The White House always hangs onto Kremlin leaders long after their sell-by dates because it's easier to back a personality than a policy."

"We hope that's over now as far as freezing out Lebed is concerned," he added.

Despite deep uncertainties about his personality and about his political prospects, Mr. Lebed is now taken seriously as a major figure both by his rivals in Russia and by foreign governments, the official said.

On the final day of his two-day visit, Mr. Lebed toured NATO's military command center outside Mons, Belgium, announcing that Russian forces would take part in any follow-up peacekeeping force that NATO sends to Bosnia next year. A 2,000-man Russian contingent has been operating there under NATO command in the initial peace-implementation force.

Mr. Lebed also was quoted as saying that Russia wanted to expand military cooperation with NATO under the alliance's program of partnership with nonmember nations.

It fit the statesmanlike tone displayed by Mr. Lebed, who was described by an allied official involved in the NATO talks as "a man who came to NATO as part of his campaign to become Russian president — and he certainly came across as presidential."

Like Mr. Yeltsin before he became president, Mr. Lebed enjoys support among ordinary Russians, especially in the armed forces, but he has no real constituency in the political system. He is opposed by powerful rivals, some grouped around the Interior Ministry, others around the foreign affairs elite and Prime Minister Viktor Chernomyrdin, who has become a channel for contacts with the United States through Vice President Al Gore.

But Mr. Lebed still arouses apprehensions in the West, especially in Germany, where officials are uneasy about

See LEBED, Page 7

Dole Takes Aim at Clinton's Character

Challenger's Campaign Targets President's Jailed Appointee

By Blaine Harden
Washington Post Service

MORRISTOWN, New Jersey — As a heavy storm washed out the second day of his New Jersey-by-bus campaign tour, Bob Dole downshifted Tuesday to a harsher, more negative message, with the candidate, his surrogates and his commercials all slamming the character and morality of President Bill Clinton.

It began before the rain started to fall as Mr. Dole waded into a crowd in the town of Lyndhurst and a man called out, "Please get Bozo out of the White House."

"Bozo's on his way out," said Mr. Dole, who in Sunday's debate had twice chided Mr. Clinton for failing in his 1992 debates with George Bush to address his opponent with respect as Mr. President.

Mr. Dole's press secretary, Nelson Warfield, later characterized the Bozo remark as a "light moment."

The jabs grew increasingly less light as the weather worsened. The sharpest, most unexpected comment came from Michael Chertoff, who left his job as special counsel to the Senate Whitewater committee in June.

"The president promised to have the most ethical administration in American history. Well, how many of that administration are in jail now?" Mr. Chertoff asked. "How many of that administration had to resign in disgrace? Why does the White House spend more time hiding its files from subpoenas than it does punishing drug dealers?"

Mr. Chertoff, who spoke at the Lyndhurst rally before Mr. Dole, added, "President Clinton wants to build a bridge to an anything-goes future where you can get away with it as long as you can talk you way out of it."

Asked to comment on why the former Whitewater counsel had suddenly joined the Dole campaign, Mr. Warfield explained that Mr. Chertoff, who ended his Whitewater duties in June when the special committee dissolved, is "an individual who knows better than most."

"There is no gag order on Whitewater," he added.

Picking up on Mr. Chertoff's reference to Mr. Clinton's often-used metaphor about building a bridge to the 21st century, Mr. Warfield invoked the name of Webster Hubbell, who was appointed by Mr. Clinton to the No. 3 job in the Justice Department and now serving a jail term for overbilling his clients at the Rose Law Firm in Little Rock, Arkansas.

"With friends like Web Hubbell, it looks like a bridge to Riker's," Mr.

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Engineered Corn Crops Up

But Extra Genes in U.S. Harvest Worry EU, Prompting Battle Over Imports and Labels

By Rick Weiss
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — A new variety of corn has reignited debate over the safety of genetically engineered foods and threatens to trigger a trade dispute between the United States and the European Union.

At issue is a novel variety of corn endowed with extra genes that protect the crop against insects and weed-killing sprays.

Developed by the Swiss chemical giant Ciba-Geigy, the maize already has been deemed safe by every relevant regulatory body in the United States, where the first year's crop is about to be harvested. But a majority of European ministers recently refused to authorize imports of the engineered ears, citing concerns about possible environmental or health consequences.

The debate is reminiscent of previous battles over the safety of a genetically engineered hormone that boosts milk production in cows and a tomato genetically altered to ripen more slowly; the tomato was released last year.

Escalating the dispute, a large European trade association on Monday demanded that products made from genetically modified crops be labeled as such in Europe.

Henrik H. Kroner, secretary general of EuroCommerce, which represents one-third of the EU's food wholesalers and retailers, said in Washington that many Europeans were angered by an EU decision earlier this year to allow limited importation of engineered soybeans. Soybeans or their derivative products end up in 60 percent of all processed foods.

The U.S. agriculture secretary, Dan Glickman, has dispatched the department's trade counselor, Paul Drazek, to Brussels this week in part to argue against any restrictions on the engineered foods.

The Commerce Department said in a statement: "We do not find any scientific evidence to support the assertion that bioengineered foods are inherently less safe. Therefore they should not be singled out for special labeling requirements."

About 40 percent of the U.S. soy crop is exported to Europe, as is a smaller

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Luca Bruno/The Associated Press

CRASH IN ITALY — A fire fighter surveying the wreckage of a Russian cargo plane that crashed on Tuesday in a town near Turin, killing at least three, about 1.5 kilometers short of the runway. Page 2.

AGENDA

IRA Claims Blasts at British Base

The Irish Republican Army claimed responsibility Tuesday for the two car-bomb explosions at the British Army base in Lisburn, Northern Ireland.

It also told Ireland's broadcast network, RTE, that Britain must invite Sinn Fein, the IRA's political arm, to peace talks.

Prime Minister John Major of Britain called the IRA's action "sickening hypocrisy." He said that Gerry Adams, leader of Sinn Fein, had shown his true colors.

Thirty-one people were wounded in the dual bombing Monday, the first time that the IRA had struck at a security target in Northern Ireland in 17 months. (Page 5)

Pope's Surgeons Report No New Illnesses

Doctors who removed the appendix of Pope John Paul II on Tuesday said in Rome that they had found no traces of any new or serious ailment.

Francesco Crucitti, chief surgeon for the Pope's medical team, again denied reports of another tumor, similar to one removed from the Pope's colon four years ago.

But neither a medical report released by the Vatican nor the doctors addressed the persistent trembling of the Pope's left hand, a symptom of what the Vatican has recently confirmed is a neurological problem and seems similar to Parkinson's disease. (Page 11)

Dow Jones	Trib Index
Down 13.04	Down 0.18%
5966.77	142.40

The Dollar

New York	Tues. close	previous close
DM	1.5295	1.5308
Pound	1.5635	1.5637
Yen	111.595	111.125
FF	5.167	5.172

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Egypt	£E 5	Réunion	12.50 FF
France	10.00 FF	Saudi Arabia	10.00 R.
Gabon	1100 CFA	Senegal	1,100 CFA
Greece	350 Dr.	Spain	225 PTAS
Italy	2,800 Lire	Tunisia	1,250 Din
Ivory Coast	1,250 CFA	U.A.E.	10.00 Dirh
Jordan	1,250 JD	U.S. Mil. (Eur.)	$1.20

Beyond Death, Couple Live On as Computer Anatomy Models

By Denise Grady
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — He was a 39-year-old convicted murderer, executed in Texas by lethal injection. She was a 59-year-old woman from Maryland who died of a heart attack.

In life, they never knew one another. But in death they have been united by a common wish, a parting gesture of goodwill that has earned them a status they probably could not have begun to expect: immortality, in cyberspace.

Both donated their bodies to science and were chosen to be the subjects of the Visible Human Project, the world's first computerized library of human anatomy. Images of their bodies — 1,800 thin cross sections of the man and 5,000 of the woman gathered by scanners — were created and stored in a computer at the National Library of Medicine in Bethesda, Maryland, which is accessible over the Internet.

In the two years since the library made the Visible Man's images available on the Internet, more than 500 medical researchers, educators, law firms, computer-imaging companies, high-school teachers and artists have developed uses for the images.

Medical researchers from America and abroad gathered at the National Library of Medicine on Monday and Tuesday to show each other and the public some of the more amazing things that they have been doing with the data from the Visible Humans. Practically all the applications involve the use of computer programs that reconstruct the scans and tissue sections back into three-dimensional images that can be rotated and flipped, and taken apart and put back together on a computer screen.

Anatomy students are already using compact disks containing three-dimensional renderings of Visible Human images.

Designed for use on personal computers, the compact disks, which sell for $20 to $50, are meant to supplement traditional anatomy classes, not replace them, said a spokesman for the company that produced them, Engineering Animation Inc., of Ames, Iowa.

Researchers are also finding ways to use the images to help surgeons plan difficult operations and to develop simulators that will work for doctors and nurses as flight simulators do for pilots, letting them practice their techniques and test their reflexes, with realistic feedback provided by robotics, before they take a needle or scalpel to the patient.

While the images are also being used to help plan invasive diagnostic procedures, techniques developed using the Visible Human images might even eliminate the need for some of those procedures.

The $1.4 million Visible Human Project was first conceived in the 1980s, when advisers to the National Library of Medicine recommended that the library develop medical images that could be transmitted over computer networks. By 1989, planners

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Repairing the Heart / **A Close Look at the Techniques**

Yeltsin's Surgeon: A Day in the Operating Theater

By Lawrence K. Altman
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — In the same immaculately clean, high-technology operating room at the Cardiology Center in Moscow where President Boris Yeltsin of Russia is expected to undergo heart bypass surgery in the next few weeks, his surgeon, Dr. Renat Akchurin, performed a similar operation last week on a 36-year-old man.

The event provided a rare glimpse into heart surgery in Russia, where surgeons said far fewer bypasses are done than are needed. Economic hardships limit the number of bypasses to about 3,000 each year, compared with more than 300,000 in the United States.

Draped in a blue and olive scrub suit, Dr. Akchurin peered at different times in the operation through either jeweler-type loupes strapped to his head or an operating microscope suspended overhead.

The aim was to magnify by several times arteries and veins, some less than two twenty-fifths of an inch in width, that he cut and stitched to create new channels for blood to flow around the blocked coronary arteries and nourish the heart.

There was strict adherence to infection control practices, except for an assistant whose mask failed to cover his nose. The operating room was silent until Dr. Akchurin finished the most difficult part.

The music that ordinarily plays in the background was inexplicably absent this day, Dr. Akchurin said, and he had to sew two extra stitches to adjust for the man's unusual anatomy. Otherwise, the operation went smoothly.

Efforts to reach Dr. Akchurin on Monday for a report on the patient's condition, however, were unsuccessful.

During the surgery, Dr. Akchurin was polite and soft-spoken, unlike many other surgeons who have been known to yell and throw instruments in the operating room. He prefaced requests for instruments from his scrub nurse with a "please."

But Dr. Akchurin changed his tone of voice to convey degrees of displeasure when assistants were not quick enough or a reporter asked too many questions about President Yeltsin's case.

The circular operating room was more spacious than many in the United States. Its stainless steel walls make it easier to clean and avoid the repainting needed for most American operating rooms.

The Finnish-built and designed room contained standard items like a heart-lung bypass machine; monitors for vital functions like blood pressure, heart rate and electrocardiogram tracings; X-ray equipment, and television monitors connected to cameras placed in the overhead spotlights that brighten the operating field. The equipment was, for the most part, made in Germany or Britain. Store rooms appeared well stocked.

The cardiology center is in a larger institute named for its head, Dr. Yevgeni Chazov, a cardiologist who pioneered in the modern clot-dissolving techniques used to stop heart attacks in progress and who was health minister in the former Soviet Union.

James Hill/The New York Times

Dr. Renat Akchurin, left, preparing for surgery at Moscow's Cardiology Center. To perform a heart bypass operation, he uses optical aides to magnify arteries and veins, some less than two twenty-fifths of an inch in width.

The center is clean and plush by Russian standards. The lobby and hallways are made of marble, the floors of granite and flagstone. The floors near Dr. Akchurin's office are wood parquet.

THE HEART center contrasts starkly to the grimy, aging hematology institute where Dr. Andrei Vorobyov works. He heads the Russian team of consultants in Mr. Yeltsin's case and his expertise has been tapped in studies of radiation damage from the Chernobyl nuclear accident.

Doctors at the hematology center said that they lacked essential drugs and equipment, and that the building had not been repaired since it was built after World War II. People stumble in the hallways, which are dark to save the cost of electricity.

Over the weekend, Mr. Yeltsin moved from the Kremlin Hospital, where he had been a patient since Sept. 12, to a sanatorium, where he is expected to be freer to move around and increase his workload.

Dr. Akchurin is one of several consulting cardiac surgeons at the Kremlin Hospital. Yet the man whose hands control Mr. Yeltsin's fate, and perhaps that of Russia, said he did not know why he was chosen to perform a triple or quadruple bypass operation on the 65-year-old Russian president.

The doctor said he expected and preferred to perform Mr. Yeltsin's operation at his center instead of the Kremlin Hospital, particularly because of a disagreement between the two hospitals.

Dr. Akchurin said he believed that the intensive-care practice at the Kremlin Hospital was inferior because anesthesiologists there stopped caring for a patient once the operation was completed and did not join the surgeons in monitoring a patient's course in the recovery room, as they did in his own hospital.

During his first years as a surgeon, from 1973 to 1984, Dr. Akchurin learned microsurgical techniques, largely for research purposes. In transplanting kidneys and hearts in rats, Dr. Akchurin came to depend on the 8- to 10-power magnification of an operating microscope.

AT THE TIME, microsurgery was an underdeveloped field, Dr. Akchurin said. He applied the skills learned from animal surgery to the delicate repair of nerves and arteries in hands that had been mutilated in industrial accidents and in reimplanting arms and legs severed in automobile accidents.

Dr. Akchurin also worked with leaders in Russian cardiovascular surgery to perform heart transplants, create grafts to bypass clogged arteries in a leg and repair bulges in the aorta, the body's main artery.

It was also a time when Dr. Chazov was scouring Russia for talented young doctors to upgrade the quality of medicine at the institute.

Dr. Chazov invited Dr. Akchurin to work at the cardiology center and sent him to work for several months with his friend Dr. Michael E. DeBakey, the heart surgery pioneer, at Baylor College of Medicine in Houston.

Two weeks ago, Dr. DeBakey consulted on Mr. Yeltsin's case while attending a scientific meeting in Moscow.

After visiting heart surgeons at the Stanford University, New York University and New York Hospital-Cornell medical centers, Dr. Akchurin returned to Moscow and started a program in coronary artery surgery at the institute, relying on the operating microscope that only a few others were using for coronary bypasses.

TO DO SO, Dr. Akchurin said he had to solicit the aid of factories in Kazan to fashion a needle that is three times thinner than those used elsewhere, as well as other lightweight surgical tools to let him sew with the extra thin sutures. He said he also helped modify to his needs scissors "made like a pencil so you just turn it and cut what you need" instead of spreading the handle as in a conventional pair.

Most surgeons use loupes while performing bypass operations. But Dr. Akchurin looks through them only while removing the internal mammary artery from beneath the rib cage. Then, while stitching the grafts made from the mammary artery and veins taken from the leg, Dr. Akchurin turns to the higher magnification afforded by operating microscopes.

The reason, he said, is that he can make tiny slits in the blood vessels, and then sew the arteries and veins to their new location on the surface of the heart with sutures that are finer than those used by surgeons wearing loupes.

All the surgeons on Dr. Akchurin's team use operating microscopes and microsurgical techniques. They said the skills take three to four years to learn, but are worthwhile because the thinner needles and sutures help the vessels stay open for many years and improve long-term results. But most heart surgeons elsewhere disagree, saying that they can do as well using the three or so power magnification afforded by loupes.

Dr. Akchurin said his team performed about 650 bypasses a year and had success and complication rates comparable to those in the United States and elsewhere. Such statistics cannot be independently checked.

Dr. Akchurin has performed surgery in other countries. This week he expects to leave to visit Dr. DeBakey's team in Houston to review the latest techniques and equipment. Dr. Akchurin plans to return with members of Dr. DeBakey's team and with newer equipment that he does not have, such as a ventricular assist device that can aid patients with failing hearts, in the unlikely event that it is needed.

The writer is a physician on the reporting staff of The New York Times.

ANC Is Facing An Adversary From Within: Corruption

By Suzanne Daley
New York Times Service

JOHANNESBURG — For a while, Sarafina was back. She was no longer that spunky Soweto schoolgirl fighting the injustices of apartheid in a hit Broadway show. She was all grown up — a social worker teaching the dangers of unsafe sex in a lavish musical that was supposed to tour South Africa to carry the anti-AIDS message to the illiterate.

But very soon after "Sarafina 2" opened in Johannesburg last spring, questions began to arise. AIDS experts called some of its dialogue dangerously inaccurate, its message unclear. And people wondered: Why had it cost so much? How had the cash-strapped national health department, the sponsor of the second version, paid for it?

As a musical, it closed quickly. As a story of government bungling, it is still running six months later. And many South Africans see it as an example of a disturbing trend: Even some supporters say that after more than two years in office, the African National Congress is developing a poor record on handling charges of corruption and misconduct within its ranks.

In the "Sarafina" episode, the cabinet minister in charge of health has been caught lying to Parliament. The production contract turned out to have gone to a good friend of hers. Proper bidding procedures were ignored. The private donor she claimed to have footed the bill had never heard of the play.

But perhaps most disturbing to many South Africans is that so far not a head has rolled. Not even a reprimand has been issued, a situation that has prompted much talk about the state of accountability in the new South Africa.

Far from condemning the debacle, ANC officials have fiercely defended the health commissioner, Dr. Nkosazana Zuma. President Nelson Mandela recently lashed out at the news media for "creating such an uproar" and said Dr. Zuma should be left alone to do her job.

In Africa, few would question that Mr. Mandela's young government still holds the moral high ground. On a continent where turmoil and decline are often the norm, the ANC has formed a government committed to racial reconciliation, human rights, democracy and openness.

But since taking office, the party has come under fire for its handling of the "Sarafina" fiasco and half a dozen other high-profile cases. For instance, after nearly two years, charges that such party stalwarts as the Reverend Allan Boesak and Winnie Mandela misused private funds have yet to be resolved.

More recently, one party leader who embarked on an effort to root out corruption found himself on the verge of losing his job for "failing to consult" with the party. And General Bantu Holomisa, a deputy cabinet minister, was dismissed shortly after he accused another party official of taking a bribe years ago.

Pointing to the "Sarafina" fiasco and half a dozen other incidents, critics say the party often prizes loyalty over honesty and closes ranks around the accused while denouncing the accusers.

For instance, they say, party officials have asserted that the widespread criticism over the play has been the work of drug companies who want Dr. Zuma ousted because of her efforts to make prescription drugs cheaper.

"The ANC has established a very clear pattern and the pattern is simple," said Steve Friedman, the director of the Center for Policy Studies, a research organization. "You can be whatever you like as long as you are loyal. The minister of health may be responsible for 'Sarafina' but she is loyal, so she will be defended. The problem is you can't deal with corruption this way."

"We did not want to replace a white corrupt government with our corrupt selves," said Themba Sono, a professor of economics at the University of the Witswatersrand. "There are people trying to pretend that what is going on is nothing but the birth pangs of democracy. But that is very dangerous."

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Volcano Diviners at a Loss to Decipher What's Happening to Iceland's Glacier

Agence France-Presse

REYKJAVIK — Experts admitted Tuesday that they were powerless to decipher the mysteries of the Vatnajoekull glacier, under which a volcanic eruption has been rumbling for a week but has yet to unleash the raging floodwaters they have predicted.

The eruption continued Tuesday with the same intensity as recent days, but the water from the glacial rivers, which lead to the North Atlantic on the southern coast, had not risen.

"The only thing that is rising is the number of foreign journalists in Reykjavik's hotels," quipped a resident of the capital.

Vulcanologists, geologists, geographers, seismographers, hydrographers and other geothermic experts do not understand what is happening. "I swear, I don't know anything," said Magnus Tumi Gudmundsson of the University of Iceland.

The experts cannot get close to the eruption site, and are unable to take measurements or use probes on the glacier, which covers almost 10 percent of Iceland.

"We are like doctors that have to make a diagnosis without being able to check out the patient," a geologist said. The specialists have only two ways of evaluating the situation: seismic measurements and flying over the eruption, which is at an altitude of about 2,000 meters (6,600 feet). But when they have tried to fly above the clouds over the glacier they have not been able to see anything.

The anguish in Reykjavik of waiting for the flood has been replaced by jokes.

Is the town of Kirkjubaejarklaustur really in danger, as the media reported Monday?

"That's a fabrication by the media that has nothing else to report," one of the town's 150 residents said. "People have been living here for centuries and have witnessed hundreds of floods, and never has one affected the town."

TRAVEL UPDATE

Security Called Awful At Moscow's Airport

MOSCOW (AP) — Security at Moscow's international airport is so poor that virtually anyone can stroll onto its runways, a newspaper reported Tuesday.

Novaya Gazeta, a weekly, said more than a dozen gaping holes pockmarked the 2.5-meter (7-foot) high fence around Sheremetyevo airport, about 10 kilometers (6 miles) north of the capital.

A correspondent saw only two guards and one patrol car during a walk along the airport's fenced, 15-kilometer perimeter.

The newspaper's investigation was prompted by the recent death of a teenager who got onto the field and hid in the landing-gear bay of a Rome-bound plane. His body was discovered when the plane returned to Moscow.

An epidemic of dengue fever raging in New Delhi has killed seven more people, pushing the death toll to 85 in one month, health officials said Tuesday. Various hospitals around the capital reported nearly 130 new cases of the mosquito-borne disease, and officials said the epidemic was spreading to previously unaffected areas. *(AFP)*

Russian Plane Crashes in Italy

The Associated Press

TURIN — A Russian cargo plane crashed into a farmhouse as it tried to land in northern Italy on Tuesday, killing three crew members. At least 13 people were injured and 7 escaped unhurt from the flaming wreckage, the authorities said.

Two people on the ground and one from the plane were said to be missing.

Twenty-four people — 12 crew members and 12 cargo handlers — were aboard the empty Antonov 124 that went down in light rain just short of Caselle Airport, the authorities said.

The plane hit a farmhouse near the center of San Francesco a Campo, a town of 2,000 people 21 kilometers from the northern industrial city of Turin. Before coming down about 1.5 kilometers from the runway, the plane demolished the roof and top of a house, losing a piece of its tail and the undercarriage.

Fire and police officials said the pilot, co-pilot and a flight assistant died.

The plane was coming from Moscow to take aboard luxury cars in Turin and then travel to several Middle Eastern countries and Brunei. Turin is the headquarters of Fiat, Italy's major automaker.

The IHT Pocket Diary Puts 1997 Right Into Your Pocket.

Year after year — even at a period when diaries abound — the International Herald Tribune flat, silk-grain leather diary is the hit of the season.

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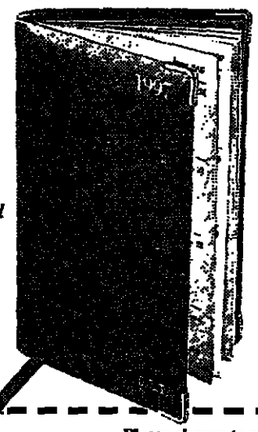

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WEATHER

Forecast for Thursday through Saturday, as provided by AccuWeather.

Jetstream · Unseasonably Cold · Unseasonably Hot · Heavy Rain · Heavy Snow

North America
The remains of Tropical Storm Josephine will bring heavy rains and gusty winds to the Canadian Maritimes Thursday, while New England will be cool and breezy with some sun in the wake of the storm. Chilly across the Midwest and the Ohio Valley, but hot and dry in the Southwest.

Europe
Thursday through Saturday will be mostly sunny and mild from London to Paris and east to Berlin. Rome and Madrid will remain cool despite some sunshine. A Mediterranean storm will move slowly eastward, causing clouds and rain from Athens to Istanbul. Dry and chilly across western Russia.

Asia
Mild with a shower likely in Beijing Thursday, then sunny but cool through Saturday. Tokyo and Seoul will be comfortable with plenty of sunshine. Heavy rains are likely along the east coast of China from south of Shanghai to near Hong Kong. Dry with some sunshine in Hanoi.

Europe

	Today High	Today Low/W	Tomorrow High	Tomorrow Low/W
	C/F	C/F	C/F	C/F
Algarve	22/71	13/55 s	22/71	12/53 s
Amsterdam	13/55	9/48 r	12/53	6/43 c
Ankara	21/70	5/41 pc	21/70	5/41 c
Athens	22/71	17/62 pc	23/73	16/61 pc
Barcelona	19/66	10/50 pc	18/64	11/52 pc
Belgrade	17/62	11/52 r	19/66	9/48 r
Berlin	18/64	11/52 pc	14/57	6/43 r
Brussels	14/57	9/48 r	13/55	7/44 c
Budapest	18/64	6/46 c	18/64	9/48 pc
Copenhagen	13/55	9/48 r	11/52	4/39 pc
Costa Del Sol	22/71	12/53 s	22/71	12/53 s
Dublin	12/53	5/41 c	10/50	7/44 c
Edinburgh	11/52	3/37 pc	9/48	6/43 c
Florence	19/66	12/53 r	19/66	11/52 c
Frankfurt	19/66	9/48 pc	14/57	8/43 r
Geneva	13/55	7/44 r	14/57	6/43 c
Helsinki	11/52	6/43 r	9/48	1/34 c
Istanbul	21/70	14/57 pc	19/66	13/55 t
Las Palmas	23/73	16/61 s	21/70	16/61 pc
Lisbon	19/66	12/53 s	20/68	12/53 s
London	14/57	8/48 pc	14/57	8/48 s
Madrid	19/66	6/43 pc	20/68	6/43 pc
Mallorca	17/62	11/52 pc	17/62	11/52 pc
Milan	17/62	13/55 sh	15/59	12/53 r
Moscow	13/55	7/44 pc	14/57	7/44 c
Munich	14/57	8/48 r	12/53	7/44 r
Nice	19/66	16/61 r	19/66	13/55 sh
Oslo	10/50	3/37 c	8/46	3/37 c
Paris	14/57	9/48 r	12/53	6/43 r
Prague	17/62	8/46 c	13/55	7/44 r
Reykjavik	3/37	2/35 c	2/35	-4/25 pc
Rome	23/73	14/57 c	23/73	13/55 c
St. Petersburg	13/55	8/46 pc	12/53	3/37 r
Stockholm	11/52	5/41 c	8/46	2/35 s
Strasbourg	18/61	8/46 c	14/57	7/44 r
Tallinn	11/52	6/43 r	10/50	1/34 c
Venice	17/62	12/53 r	17/62	11/52 r
Vienna	16/61	9/48 c	18/61	9/48 pc
Warsaw	16/61	8/46 c	17/62	6/43 c
Zurich	12/53	10/50 r	12/53	6/48 r

Middle East

Abu Dhabi	33/91	20/68 s	34/93	19/66 s
Beirut	24/75	18/64 pc	28/73	21/70 pc
Cairo	32/89	18/64 s	37/99	22/71 s
Damascus	23/73	11/52 s	28/84	13/55 s
Jerusalem	22/71	12/53 s	27/80	14/57 s
Luxor	37/99	15/59 s	39/102	17/62 s
Riyadh	39/100	16/64 s	39/100	16/64 s

North America

	Today High	Today Low/W	Tomorrow High	Tomorrow Low/W
	C/F	C/F	C/F	C/F
Anchorage	8/43	-6/24 sn	0/32	-7/20 pc
Atlanta	21/70	10/50 s	20/68	7/44 s
Boston	16/61	10/50 r	16/61	7/44 sh
Chicago	14/57	4/39 r	15/59	8/46 pc
Dallas	29/82	12/53 pc	28/82	14/57 s
Denver	23/73	7/44 s	25/84	11/52 s
Detroit	13/55	5/41 c	13/55	4/39 pc
Honolulu	31/88	23/73 s	32/89	23/73 pc
Houston	29/84	12/53 s	28/82	14/57 s
Los Angeles	31/88	17/62 s	31/88	18/64 s
Miami	29/84	23/71 t	29/84	22/71 pc
Minneapolis	11/52	3/37 c	17/62	9/48 pc
Montreal	12/53	6/46 r	13/55	1/34 r
Nassau	33/91	24/75 pc	32/89	24/75 pc
New York	20/68	11/52 r	17/62	9/48 sh
Orlando	29/84	17/62 pc	29/79	18/61 pc
Phoenix	40/104	22/71 s	39/100	22/71 s
San Fran.	27/80	13/55 s	24/75	13/55 s
Seattle	23/73	12/53 s	19/66	10/50 pc
Toronto	13/55	9/37 c	11/52	1/34 pc
Vancouver	23/73	12/53 s	19/66	10/50 pc
Washington	21/70	12/53 pc	20/68	8/46 pc

Asia

	Today High	Today Low/W	Tomorrow High	Tomorrow Low/W
	C/F	C/F	C/F	C/F
Bali	33/91	22/71 s	31/88	23/73 pc
Bangkok	33/91	24/75 t	33/91	23/73 t
Beijing	24/75	11/52 s	23/73	13/55 pc
Bombay	31/88	23/73 pc	32/89	22/71 pc
Calcutta	30/86	20/68 s	29/84	21/70 s
Chiang Mai	33/91	22/71 t	32/89	22/71 t
Colombo	29/84	24/75 t	30/86	24/75 t
Hanoi	29/84	24/75 pc	30/86	24/75 c
Ho Chi Minh	32/89	24/75 c	31/88	24/75 r
Hong Kong	27/80	22/71 pc	27/80	23/73 c
Islamabad	35/95	15/59 s	35/95	17/62 s
Jakarta	32/89	23/73 t	31/88	23/71 pc
Karachi	33/91	19/66 s	33/91	20/68 s
K. Lampur	32/89	23/73 t	32/89	23/73 t
K. Kinabalu	30/86	21/70 t	29/84	22/71 t
Manila	31/88	23/73 t	31/88	23/73 t
New Delhi	39/100	17/62 s	27/80	19/66 s
Phnom Penh	31/88	24/75 c	30/86	24/75 pc
Phuket	33/91	24/75 t	32/89	23/73 t
Rangoon	33/91	23/73 t	32/89	24/75 t
Seoul	21/70	6/43 s	20/68	9/48 s
Shanghai	22/71	16/61 pc	22/71	13/55 s
Singapore	31/88	23/73 t	31/88	23/73 t
Taipei	29/82	23/73 t	29/82	23/73 t
Tokyo	20/68	13/55 pc	21/70	12/53 s
Vientiane	29/84	23/73 pc	29/84	24/75 c

Africa

Algiers	21/70	8/46 s	23/73	12/53 s
Cape Town	25/77	16/64 s	22/71	11/52 r
Casablanca	23/73	12/53 s	21/70	12/53 s
Harare	29/84	11/52 pc	29/84	11/52 pc
Lagos	28/82	22/71 pc	28/84	22/71 pc
Nairobi	29/79	13/55 c	27/80	12/53 r
Tunis	23/73	15/59 c	24/75	14/57 pc

Latin America

Buenos Aires	27/80	13/55 pc	24/75	13/55 pc
Caracas	32/89	23/73 pc	32/89	23/73 pc
Lima	19/66	14/57 c	20/68	14/57 pc
Mexico City	20/68	10/50 pc	22/71	11/52 pc
Rio de Janeiro	21/70	13/55 pc	21/70	17/62 pc
Santiago	22/71	5/41 s	16/61	2/35 pc

Oceania

Auckland	14/57	8/46 pc	15/59	12/53 r
Sydney	25/79	17/62 s	27/80	20/68 pc

Legend: s-sunny, pc-partly cloudy, c-cloudy, sh-showers, t-thunderstorms, r-rain, sf-snow flurries, sn-snow, i-ice, W-Weather. All maps, forecasts and data provided by AccuWeather, Inc. © 1996

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صكذا من الاصل

THE AMERICAS

Debate No. 1 Does Little to Steady These 10 Voters

By Richard Morin
Washington Post Service

LOUISVILLE, Kentucky — The 10 uncommitted voters who gathered here to watch the first presidential debate said they wanted answers to two simple questions: Can Bill Clinton be trusted? Does Bob Dole have a vision for the country's future as clear and as eloquent as his vision of its past?

But when the debate ended Sunday night, most of these people still questioned the character of their president and the vision of his Republican challenger — and wondered if they would be fully comfortable with either candidate before they entered the voting booth in four weeks.

"I don't know who I'm going to vote for," said Don Miller, 61, a retiree living in Indian Hills. "I am in the worst quandary I have ever been in my life."

Mary Jane Banks, 45, a software support specialist, said: "I can't see this as being a definitive debate for me. I'm still waiting. We're living in this big information age, but I find it's very difficult to get the truth."

About one in five voters says he or she weakly supports one of the candidates or is undecided. Winning over these loosely aligned voters is critical if Mr. Dole is to cut into Mr. Clinton's double-digit lead in the polls — and the last potential stumbling block for the president in his efforts to win a second term.

Uncommitted voters are even more important in battleground states like Kentucky, where a recent poll found that Mr. Clinton held a statistically insignificant lead of 45 percent to 42 percent among those most likely to vote.

The voters who gathered Sunday night agreed that Mr. Clinton was the smoother talker and better debater, but they expected him to be. Mr. Dole was stiff and uncomfortable, and his humorous remarks did not completely conceal what even his supporters saw to be his dark, angry side.

"I think Bill Clinton was obviously better," said Diana Wilding, 57, a divorced mother of four grown children who recently returned to college. "I think Dole came across as extremely angry and bitter. I don't know if he actually was or if that was just his style."

Still, she said, Mr. Clinton's facile manner troubled her. " 'Slick Willy' kept running through my mind. I don't think either really said anything," said Mrs. Wilding, who came to the debate leaning toward Mr. Dole but had not yet ruled out Mr. Clinton.

The president's easy command of facts and figures dazzled some of these voters but confused or simply bored others. "Whether they're true facts or not, he just talks on and on. It bores people to death," said Mr. Miller, who before the debate was leaning toward voting for Mr. Clinton.

Few things that either candidate said struck an emotional chord. And the moments that did provoke a personal reaction had the opposite of the intended effect.

Jesse Jewell, 70, a retired telephone company repairman, criticized Mr. Dole's references to his war wounds. "I was wounded twice in the same war and I don't bring it up," he said. "You're playing on the people when you do that here. Just bring up the issues that affect the people."

Mr. Dole's repeated references to Mr. Clinton's failure in the 1992 presidential debates to address George Bush as Mr. President also backfired with some of these voters.

"I didn't even remember that President Bush had not been addressed as president but he dwelled on it more than once," said Willie Gerald, 46, the manager of a retail store who described himself as a weak Clinton supporter and had not yet ruled out Mr. Dole.

Yet these voters also said they were surprised how polite the two candidates were to each other and how often they seemed to agree — factors that blurred their impressions of the two men and prevented Mr. Dole from drawing a sharper contrast between himself and his Democratic rival.

One uncommitted voter in the group paid particular attention to what each candidate said. Laura Streible, 26, a college student, cast her first presidential ballot four years ago. "I voted for Clinton because my parents voted for Clinton. This is my first decision on my own."

She would like to see someone younger than the 72-year-old Mr. Dole as president — but someone without the character problems that have dogged Mr. Clinton and his administration.

In the end, it was what Mr. Clinton said and what Mr. Dole did not say that impressed her. "I heard Clinton say a lot more of 'This is my plan, I want to do this, I want to do that,' " Miss Streible said. "I heard Bob Dole say, 'You did this, you did that, you did this wrong.' I also heard Dole say a lot of 'This is what I have done in the past.' But I really didn't hear him talking about his vision."

Most of these voters agreed with Mr. Clinton that they are better off now than they were four years ago, but few gave him the credit. "I'm personally better off," said Mrs. Banks, who was leaning toward Mr. Dole. "It's because I went out and found myself a better job that paid more. It was self-determination, it wasn't Bill Clinton."

Many of these people remained skeptical of Mr. Dole's call to cut income tax rates by 15 percent, the cornerstone of his economic package.

"I want to know where he's going to get the money to do that," said Belinda Pinotti, 31, a medical student at the University of Louisville who is leaning toward Mr. Dole. "What is he going to do? Is he going to take it from Social Security? That's an awful large tax cut."

But Clay Emberton, 37, a baker who is leaning toward Mr. Dole, said he trusted the Republican to cut taxes without eliminating needed programs. "He seemed really sincere. He is a man of character. I trust him."

In the end, these uncommitted voters still remained loosely aligned and looking toward the second presidential debate to help them firm up their choices — or change their minds.

Steve Jaffe/Reuters

Mr. Dole waving to a crowd at a campaign stop at the New Jersey Vietnam Veterans' Memorial in Holmdel.

Greg Gibson/The Associated Press

Mr. Clinton getting a hug from Ronnie Machos, 7, and his father, Ron, at a campaign rally in New Hampshire.

Killer Is Killed: Did Talk Radio Do It?

By Ronald Smothers
New York Times Service

ORLANDO, Florida — For 14 years, the murder of 5-year-old Ursula Assaid at the hands of her mother's boyfriend has haunted central Florida.

Outraged by her case, residents made it the focus of their successful struggle to get stricter penalties for child abusers, and tougher regulations of prisoners. Now the case is drawing attention and scrutiny to what has become the most popular vehicle for such collective outrage — talk radio.

On Oct. 1, Ursula's killer, Donald McDougall, was bludgeoned to death in the prison where he was serving a 34-year sentence. Prison officials said the murder occurred hours after Mr. McDougall, at his own insistence, was released from protective custody, where he had been placed after inmates reported that a caller on talk radio had offered a $1,000 bounty for his death.

Bill Thurber, the deputy secretary of the state Department of Corrections, said that some of Mr. McDougall's fellow inmates at the Avon Park correctional institution, south of Orlando, had been listening to the program — "Russ, Bo and Dirty Jim" on station WTKS-FM — and that they had alerted prison officials to the offer.

Executives at WTKS-FM, as well as the hosts of "Russ, Bo and Dirty Jim" insist that no offer was made during the five-hour program on Sept. 25. The station has not released the tape, which could settle the issue.

Station executives say prison and law-enforcement officials are trying to blame talk radio for a crime that prison guards should have prevented. Norman Wolfinger, the state's attorney who prosecuted Ursula's murderer, said that because Mr. McDougall had been the focus of changes that successfully delayed the early release of thousands of prisoners, he may have drawn the anger of fellow inmates. Besides, Mr. Wolfinger said, inmates generally consider child murderers to be the lowest caste of prison life.

On Sept. 25, 1982, Ursula Assaid died after suffering nearly 55 hours of torture in which she was starved, forced to eat soap, denied water and sleep, and made to stand naked in a suitcase, all ostensibly as discipline by Mr. McDougall. Mr. McDougall, 40, was convicted of second-degree murder and sentenced to 34 years in prison.

The slaying of Mr. McDougall has raised concerns that talk radio has become too inflammatory. Even after Mr. McDougall's slaying, people called the program to ask where they could send money to the inmate accused of the killing or applaud Mr. McDougall's demise.

The three hosts of "Russ, Bo and Dirty Jim" say many listeners think of them as "stupid, bucketmouth rednecks just goofing around."

Richard Foglesong, a professor at Rollins College in Winter Park, said: "They don't call them 'shock jocks' for nothing, and as a group what they do is try to incite and provoke people and play on emotions and resentments. So in a way I wonder why this doesn't happen more often."

Charged in the killing is Arba Earl Barr, 33, a man with a history of violent assaults and robberies who is serving a 114-year sentence.

Rex Dimmig, the public defender representing Mr. Barr, said that he did not know whether the broadcast had influenced his client.

AMERICAN TOPICS

A Pair of Intrepid Volunteers Cleans Deep in Central Park

George and Catherine Parry have been drawing a lot of curious looks as they scour the depths of Central Park Reservoir in New York.

The couple met there six years ago, two shy joggers who struck up a conversation that blossomed into romance, reports The New York Times. They married, sold their vacation homes on Long Island, then decided life in Manhattan was lacking something.

Now Mr. Parry, 61, and Mrs. Parry, 51, spend much of their free time in full scuba gear, having obtained city permission to clean up the reservoir. So far they have found, among other things, thousands of whisky, soda and Champagne bottles, four basketball hoops, six dead rats, nine Frisbees, more than 100 tennis balls and a dozen rackets, knives, a dead raccoon, an alarm clock and a baby carriage — but no sign of a baby. The reservoir, incidentally, is no longer used to supply New Yorkers with drinking water.

Some passers-by think they are crazy, others applaud. The work is not nearly over, says Mr. Parry, adding with a hopeful smile, "We may have signed on for a lifetime job."

Short Takes

Another underwater team, surveying the blue depths of Yellowstone Lake in Wyoming, has found a repository of archaeological, geological and biological treasures. Using advanced sonar equipment, the team has found a series of small boats near the Lake Hotel. More intriguing was the picture that emerged of an intensely rugged underwater landscape, including what appeared to be a giant, dormant vent crater in the middle of the lake. The park service team had hoped to find the remains of the *Zillah*, an 81-foot-long (25-meter-long) steamboat brought to the lake in 1889, but which since had disappeared. No trace of it was found.

Michael O'Keefe of Island Pond, Vermont, had what could be called a bad moose day. It began when a car he was riding in with his uncle slammed into a 700-pound (315-kilogram) moose on a foggy road in northeast Vermont, killing the moose and badly damaging the car. Neither man was seriously hurt. Five hours later, Mr. O'Keefe, 44, was driving home in his pickup truck when an 800-pound moose came barreling toward him. A game warden, who had just given the first moose to a slaughterhouse, was called in to kill the badly injured second animal. "Everybody around here has had their close calls," Mr. O'Keefe said. "My poor heart can't take much more."

International Herald Tribune

ELECTION NOTES

The Shocker From a Shocker

WASHINGTON — David Brock's "The Seduction of Hillary Rodham" only officially went on sale Tuesday, but he is already being accused of going too far. It's a familiar charge for the reporter whose critical look at Anita Hill was attacked as "sleaze with footnotes," "filthy whispers" and just plain "wretched."

Ms. Hill was regarded as practically a saint by those who believed she had been sexually harassed by Clarence Thomas before he became a Supreme Court nominee, but Mr. Brock called her "a bit nutty, and a bit slutty." The expectation was that the first lady would receive similar treatment.

It didn't happen. Instead, Mr. Brock is charged with being too forgiving, too understanding, too darn nice.

"On the most controversial questions that swirl around the first lady, Mr. Brock's conclusions echo the apologists," James Stewart, a critic of the Clintons, writes in next Sunday's New York Times Book Review.

"This certainly qualifies as irony," Mr. Brock said Monday, noting his new-found "respect" and even "admiration" for the first lady. He didn't begin the book with those particular adjectives in mind. Then he started reporting. "The more I looked into a lot of the allegations, the less I thought was really there," he said. *(WP)*

McDougal Assails Ex-Husband

LITTLE ROCK, Arkansas — Susan McDougal said Monday that her former husband has turned into a bitter, broken man who cut a deal with federal prosecutors in exchange for testimony against President Bill Clinton.

Speaking from jail in a telephone interview with the Fox News Channel, she said she was in the same room when James McDougal agreed to help prosecutors build a case against the president and Mrs. Clinton.

"I think they made him the same offer they made me," Mrs. McDougal said. " 'Give us something we can use against the Clintons, you can walk away.' "

"I know how broken he is and how sick at heart he is over his convictions," she said. *(AP)*

Vice-Presidential Debate on Air

WASHINGTON — The debate Wednesday night between Vice President Al Gore and his Republican opponent, Jack Kemp, will be broadcast live around the world, beginning at 9 P.M. eastern daylight time (0100 GMT Thursday). It will be carried live by Armed Forces Radio and Television and by Voice of America's English-language radio.

CNN International also plans live coverage, and it will replay the debate, from St. Petersburg, Florida, in Europe and Africa on Thursday at 0800 GMT. *(IHT)*

Quote / Unquote

Bob Dole, energized after the debate with Mr. Clinton and campaigning Tuesday: "We've got the momentum on our side. We're moving! We're moving!" *(AP)*

Tropical Storm Fades in Florida

The Associated Press

PERRY, Florida — A storm designated Josephine pushed wind and rain across Florida's swampy western coast Tuesday, forcing people into shelters, flooding roads and scattering tornadoes across the state. The storm also brought more soggy weather to Georgia and the Carolinas as it headed northeast.

The storm's broad center made landfall at the peak of high tide, just after midnight. Downgraded from a tropical storm as it moved over land, it then crossed the northern part of the state and into Georgia, bringing heavy rain across a wide area.

The storm never reached hurricane strength of 74 miles an hour (120 kilometers an hour), as had been feared. Officials said Tuesday the damage could have been worse.

Away From Politics

- **A black man got a five-year prison term for setting a fire that gutted a predominantly black church. Antoine Jamar Dean, 21, apologized in court in Portland, Oregon, for setting the June 20 fire at Immanuel Christian Fellowship.** *(AP)*
- **The parents of a 6-year-old boy punished for kissing a girl were unimpressed with the Lexington, North Carolina, school board's vote to revise its sexual harassment policy and threatened to sue. Johnathan, a first-grader, was separated from his class in elementary school for a day and banned from an ice cream party after kissing a classmate last month.** *(AP)*
- **The four-month school suspension for a 14-year-old girl who gave a classmate a Midol pill was cut to 13 days on the same day she filed a lawsuit contending racial discrimination. The girl claimed in her suit that because she is black she got a tougher punishment than a 13-year-old classmate, who is white and was suspended for nine days. Midol is a nonprescription drug used for menstrual discomfort.** *(AP)*
- **Mark Fuhrman said he was "ashamed" of using a racial epithet, but denied he framed O.J. Simpson for murder. Mr. Fuhrman last week pleaded no contest to having committed perjury at Mr. Simpson's trial, at which he had denied using the term "nigger."** *(AP)*

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ASIA/PACIFIC

Taleban Chides Critics as 'Unfair'

Afghans Have Chosen, Aide Says, and World Should Accept It

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

KABUL — The Taleban militia Tuesday branded as "unfair" warnings by the United Nations and the United States that international aid to the regime here would be threatened if it did not reverse its ban on women working and other Islamic fundamentalist edicts.

A top Taleban official also defended his movement's ultra-strict version of Islamic law, saying the people of Afghanistan had chosen the leaders they wanted.

"I think its unjust when other countries seek to find pretexts not to help the people of Afghanistan," said the acting information and culture minister, Amir Khan Muttaqi, reacting to American and UN statements Tuesday on Taleban policy.

"We have saved our Afghan sisters from war and corrupt people," he said, "and I do not know why the international community has expressed such concern while we are helping our sisters."

He said most Afghans were "happy with our Islamic regime" and said his government was "following its own Islamic principles, which are not against UN principles."

His comments came after the U.S. government and the UN warned that international aid could be in jeopardy if Kabul's fundamentalist regime failed to revise its stance on women.

"I do not expect the UN to close its offices or relief assistance here and hope it continued to contribute to the reconstruction of the country," Mr. Muttaqi said.

He reiterated a call to the world community to recognize the Taleban interim government, which came to power on Sept. 27 after overruning the Afghan capital after the government of President Burhanuddin Rabbani fled the city.

He said he regretted that other governments had "unfortunately not recognized" the Taleban ruling council, despite the fact that it controls about 70 percent of the country, compared with only five provinces held by the Rabbani government.

The Taleban regime faced another threat Tuesday as Mr. Rabbani and an Uzbek warlord, General Abdul Rashid Dustum, met to explore forming a common front.

The meeting between Mr. Rabbani and General Dustum in the general's stronghold of Mazar-i-Sharif was the first in three years. *(AFP, Reuters)*

Burma Dissident Presses On

She Attacks Regime Even as Blockade Is Lifted

The Associated Press

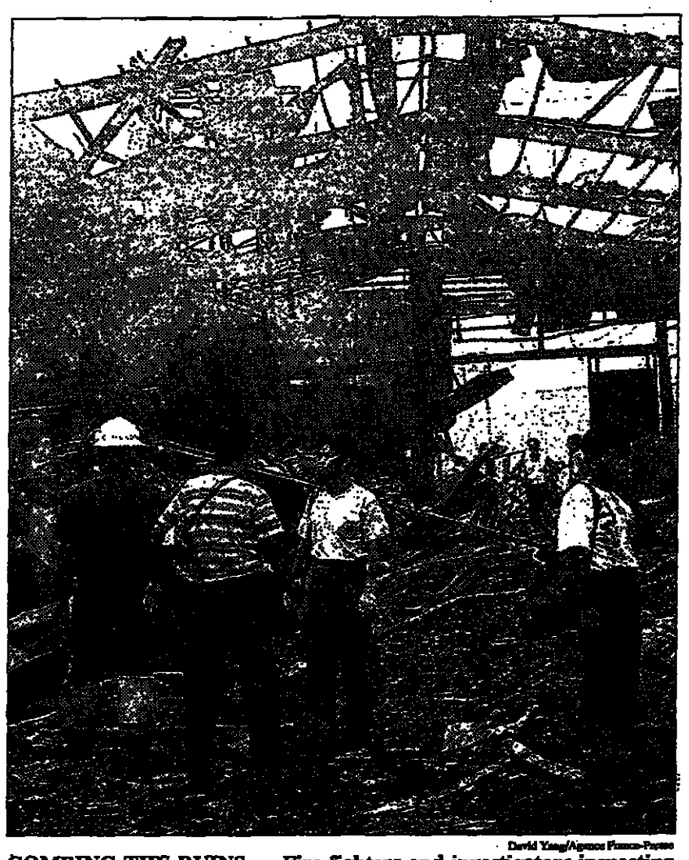
RANGOON — Hours after the police removed barricades and ended a 12-day blockade of her home, the Burmese opposition leader Daw Aung San Suu Kyi said Tuesday that the new wave of repression would not stop her movement.

The Nobel Peace Prize winner told reporters at her home that the crackdown was more likely to damage the ruling junta, known as the State Law and Order Restoration Council.

"The world has now to acknowledge that the SLORC is not the best way to bring about democracy and peace to Burma," said Daw Aung San Suu Kyi. "A few barricades do not constitute obstacles to democratization." Saying that the crackdown indicated that the regime was growing nervous, she praised the Clinton administration for barring junta leaders from the United States.

"The action of the United States is based on policy, and the action of the SLORC is based on pique," she said. "We support all action that is intended to help the democratization of Burma."

It remained unclear whether Burma's military government would allow Daw Aung San Suu Kyi to continue the weekend rallies outside her lakeside residence that have drawn large crowds of supporters.



David Yung/Agence France-Presse

COMBING THE RUINS — Fire fighters and investigators inspecting the burned-out remains of Yung Hsing Chemical Co., near Taipei, on Tuesday after a series of explosions and a fire that killed 9 and hurt 38.

Malaysia Moves to Rein In Radical Islamic Fundamentalism

By Michael Richardson
International Herald Tribune

KUALA LUMPUR — Malaysia is acting to curb radical Islamic fundamentalism and strengthen the modern form of the religion advocated by the government of Prime Minister Mahathir bin Mohamad.

In doing so, it has reassured the country's non-Muslim minorities, which make up about 40 percent of the population of 19 million, that they will not be subject Islamic law.

By threatening to use the federal government's power to take over the administration of a state that violates the constitution, Mr. Mahathir forced Kelantan — the only one of Malaysia's 13 states not under the control of his governing coalition — to suspend its plan to carry out harsh Islamic laws similar to those imposed by the triumphant Taleban fundamentalist militia in Afghanistan.

The laws proposed for Muslims in Kelantan prescribed stoning to death for adultery, amputation of hands for theft and 40 lashes of the cane for drinking liquor.

Nuraini Othman, a Malaysian university lecturer in sociology, said that in making Kelantan shelve the Islamic code last week, Mr. Mahathir had cited the federal government's authority over criminal law under the constitution.

She said that the outcome was important because the legal code proposed by Kelantan was "the hallmark of an Islamic state" and would have caused widespread concern among non-Muslims, as well as moderate Muslims, in Malaysia.

While Islam is the country's official religion, non-Muslims are guaranteed freedom of worship under the constitution.

Mr. Mahathir wants to make Islam compatible with Malaysia's rapid economic growth and modernization, while preserving harmony between majority Malays, nearly all of whom are Muslims, and minority groups, chiefly non-Muslim Chinese and Indians.

He told an international conference of Muslim missionaries last month that over the centuries, Muslims had lost their skills, knowledge and strength — and also the respect for Islam by non-Muslims.

As a result, Muslim countries today were "totally weak, dependent upon and often subservient to the big powers," he said.

To regain the world's respect, Mr. Mahathir said, Muslims must show that Islam was not "an obstacle to worldly progress, skillful administration, development, wealth generated by skills in industry and commerce, and has the strength to defend those in need of help, be they Muslim or otherwise."

The Malaysian government has warned that it will use the Internal Security Act to check the spread of Shiite belief, which it says could cause serious divisions among Muslims in the country.

The act allows detention without trial for up to two years with subsequent extensions.

Followers of Sunnism and Shiism, the two main branches of Islam, have frequently been at odds, and sometimes at war, with each another in various parts of the world. The Malaysian government has declared Sunni Islam as the official faith of Muslims in Malaysia.

Abdul Hamid Othman, a senior official in the prime minister's department, said that Malaysia was determined to avoid the kind of sectarian conflict that had weakened Pakistan, Iraq and Lebanon, where people "fought among themselves because of differing beliefs."

The government has also said that Muslim religious courts that administer *sharia* law in Malaysia will be reorganized to improve their administrations and remove "weaknesses."

Malaysia's laws are secular except for those relating to such matters as Muslim marriage, divorce, custody of children and other aspects of personal behavior or family life that fall under the authority of the states through sharia courts.

Chandra Muzaffar, a Malaysian political scientist and Muslim scholar, said that streamlining was needed to harmonize the sharia law in the different states and strengthen the reformist trend of Islam in Malaysia.

Mr. Mahathir said that modern Muslims must be prepared to reinterpret the Koran and sayings of the Prophet Mohammed.

"Only when Islam is interpreted so as to be relevant in a world which is so different from what it was 1,400 years ago," he said, "can Islam be regarded as a religion for all ages.

Top U.S. Aide to Visit South Korea For Talks on Tensions With North

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SEOUL — The United States said Tuesday it was sending a senior official to South Korea as tensions remain high over the intrusion of a North Korean submarine and Pyongyang's arrest of a U.S. citizen on spying charges.

Assistant Secretary of State Winston Lord will hold talks in Seoul on the ramifications of the submarine incident and on other issues, the State Department said.

South Korea's Yonhap press agency quoted a Foreign Ministry official in Seoul as saying that Mr. Lord was likely to "strongly denounce" Pyongyang during a three-day visit starting Thursday.

Pyongyang maintains that the submarine drifted south after developing engine problems.

South Korea says the vessel was landing commandos in preparation for wider military action. Of the 26 North Koreans who came ashore, 22 have been killed or found dead, and Pyongyang has threatened "merciless retaliation."

On Sunday, Pyongyang said it had arrested a U.S. citizen on charges of spying for South Korea. Washington has demanded that North Korea free him.

Some South Koreans feel betrayed by Washington's restrained response to the incursion and believe that, by urging both the North and South to cool passions, the United States is trying to appear even-handed instead of backing its ally.

The UN Command on Tuesday rebuked North Korea over the incursion, and warned Pyongyang against retaliating. In a letter delivered at the border village of Panmunjom, the U.S.-led command, which monitors a cease-fire that ended the Korean War in 1953, advised the North against further violations of the accord. *(Reuters, AP)*

BRIEFLY ASIA

Chinese Detain Another Dissident

BEIJING — Chinese police detained Liu Xiaobo, a key figure from the 1989 pro-democracy movement, and the authorities appear ready to formally charge Wang Dan, a former student leader who has been in custody without charge for nearly a year and a half.

The moves come amid signs of rising activity on Chinese campuses, mostly connected to nationalist sentiment aroused by the dispute with Japan over the sovereignty of the uninhabited Diaoyu Islands in the East China Sea. Moreover, they come at a time when Jiang Zemin, China's President and Communist Party chief, is trying to further consolidate his position at the party plenum in Beijing this week.

More than half a dozen plainclothes and uniformed policemen rifled through Mr. Liu's apartment Tuesday, according to a relative, and took away books, photographs, documents along with articles that Mr. Liu had written. The police had a search warrant, but gave no indication when Mr. Liu would be released.

Another news report this week said that Mr. Wang, 26, would be charged with counterrevolutionary incitement — or subversion — and could be subject to as much as seven years in jail. *(WP)*

China Asks Japan To Bar Isle Protests

BEIJING — China accused Japan Tuesday of taking an irresponsible approach to a sovereignty dispute over a chain of uninhabited islands in the East China Sea, and called on Tokyo to take action to avoid damaging ties between the two countries further.

"The Japanese government has taken very irresponsible actions, particularly by encouraging illegal landings on the Diaoyu Islands by right-wing groups, hurting Sino-Japanese relations," said Shen Guofang, a spokesman for China's Foreign Ministry. He added that Tokyo should take action against Japanese demonstrators who have tried to bolster Japan's claim by building a lighthouse on the islands, known in Japan as the Senkakus.

Both China and Taiwan say the islands have belonged to them for centuries, while Japan's claim dates to 1895 when it defeated imperial China in a war. *(Reuters)*

Study Says Manila Fuels Guerrilla War

MANILA — Abuses by the Philippines military are the main factor that drives Filipinos to take up arms and join Communist rebels, according to a government-commissioned study released Tuesday.

The study, based on interviews with 171 of the 2,461 former guerrillas granted amnesty by the government, found that a total of 126 respondents, or 73.68 percent, cited abuses by the military and police in their communities as the main reason they had joined the rebel New People's Army. Twenty-one respondents, or 12.28 percent, cited poverty as the main reason for joining, while 18, or 10.52 percent, said they joined the rebels because they believed in the Communist ideology.

The study also found that 95 percent had decided to leave the rebels because they felt demoralized. *(Reuters)*

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Herald Tribune

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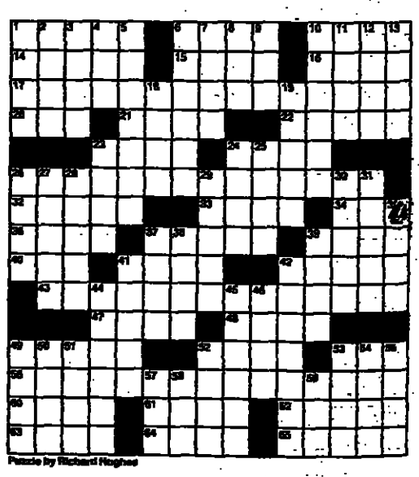
22 Like some columns
23 Auto servicing
24 "See you later"
26 Fightin' words
32 Lifeless
33 Signals approval
34 E.P.A. rating
35 Clock
37 Reimbursable amounts
39 Have a look-see
40 Popular Formula One formula
41 Round-the-campfire stories
42 Rhone feeder
43 Fightin' words
47 Enfant, across the Pyrenees
48 Formerly, formerly
49 Polio vaccine developer
52 Face-to-face test
53 Pop
56 Fightin' words
60 Aviation-related
61 Scold, with "off"
62 Flavius's master, in Shakespeare
63 Govt. agents
64 Hopalong Cassidy portrayer William
65 Where Jimmy Carter teaches

DOWN
1 TV handyman Bob
2 Warlike Olympian
3 Lattice strip
4 Test figs.
5 Throw a monkey wrench into
6 Prefix with phonic
7 Clone
8 Gone by
9 East Lansing sch.
10 Drench again
11 African despot
12 Calf-length dress
13 "Tess of the d'Urbervilles" cad
18 Illustrated mug
19 Emperor after Vespasianus
23 Entice
24 Horse race
25 Foots (up)
28 Worst possible situation, with "the"
27 Common design goal
28 Beat
29 Remove stitching
30 Arab chieftain
31 Kind of whale
36 "Riders of the Purple Sage" author
37 R.I. neighbor
38 Church calendar
39 Exam for H.S. juniors
41 "The Divided Self" author R. D. —
42 1959 Ricky Nelson hit
44 Harmony
45 Boston paper
46 Ancient Syria
49 Hit a homer, e.g.
50 Polite interruption
51 Drill
52 Just
53 Try this!
54 Boy with a bow
58 Gainsay
57 Kind of parlor, for short
58 Classical beginning
59 British defector Philby



Puzzle by Richard Hughes

© New York Times/Edited by Will Shortz.

Solution to Puzzle of Oct. 8

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صكذا من الاصل

EUROPE

IRA Says It Carried Out Car-Bombings at Base

Blasts Raise Fear of Protestant Reprisals

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BELFAST — The Irish Republican Army admitted Tuesday that it carried out the double car-bomb attack on the British army's headquarters here, wounding 31 and threatening to catapult Northern Ireland back into bloodshed.

A telephone caller using a recognized code word told the Dublin newsroom at RTE, Ireland's broadcasting network, that two 800-pound (365-kilogram) bombs had been planted and detonated at the army complex in Lisburn, southwest of Belfast, on Monday night by IRA volunteers.

The IRA statement said that the target had been personnel connected with the barracks and that it regretted injuries to any civilians.

The admission ends a policy observed since the IRA cease-fire ended in February to confine attacks to the British mainland. That policy was intended to avoid retaliation from militant Protestant groups. Those groups have already indicated that they were on the verge of returning to arms.

Earlier on Tuesday, the British Army ordered an urgent security review of its Northern Ireland headquarters.

Forged identity documents and slack security may have been vital factors in helping the IRA slip through the heavily fortified base.

A maverick group, the Irish Continuity Army Council, had earlier claimed responsibility for the attack in an telephone call to RTE. The caller gave no code word, however, and officials had dismissed it.

Security sources said the bombers seemed to have a thorough knowledge of the army base for the operation.

The blasts, 20 minutes apart, sent shock waves through the quiet town of Lisburn, where many had regarded the base as virtually impenetrable.

The British secretary of state for Northern Ireland, Sir Patrick Mayhew, said there was no such thing "as absolute security." He added that a police inquiry was taking place into the breach of security.

Security is normally rigorous for ingoing and outgoing traffic at the sprawling base, home to hundreds of army families as well as to 2,000 military and civilian staff members.

Civilians and journalists who have visited the army complex say names of visitors are registered in advance at a reception area.

Vehicles are screened from underneath with mirrors. Staff require passes to enter the base.

Military experts said the bombers may have tampered with a security pass, either completely falsifying it or using a fake photograph, and posed as bona fide visitors or staff.

"How that person got out — that remains a mystery," said Michael Dewar, a former deputy director of the International Institute for Strategic Studies.

There was no sign that either Britain or Ireland would abandon their insistence on an end to IRA violence as a condition of the entry into peace talks of Sinn Fein, the group's political wing. Likewise, there was no evidence that they might abandon the negotiations, which have faltered since opening in June.

Prime Minister John Bruton of Ireland told the Irish Parliament, "No consideration has been given to postponing the talks."

Michael Ancram, Britain's minister of state for Northern Ireland, told the BBC: "There's no doubt whoever planted these devices were intent to try to blow the process that is taking place at the moment out of the water, and any challenge to a democratic process of that kind must be resisted." *(AP, Reuters)*

Reuter

Wrecked cars smoldering after the two bomb explosions at the British Army headquarters in Lisburn, Northern Ireland, which wounded 31.

Angry Cattle Farmers Mar Tory Conference

Reuters

BOURNEMOUTH, England — Hundreds of angry beef farmers descended on the annual conference of Britain's ruling Conservative Party on Tuesday to vent their anger over a "mad cow" crisis that they say is threatening their business.

As their leaders held an 80-minute meeting with Prime Minister John Major, farmers heckled delegates and members of Parliament. The farmers waved placards that said: "The government is mad, not our cows."

Farmers are furious about government plans to slaughter thousands of cattle, a move the European Union demanded in exchange for gradually lifting a ban on British beef exports.

The ban, imposed after evidence that bovine spongiform encephalopathy could be transmitted to humans, has hit the beef industry hard.

The farmers' protest highlighted a potent threat to the Conservatives in the rural areas they regard as providing the backbone of their party.

The demonstration marred the opening day of the last Tory conference before general elections next year.

"This is a party that is on its way to winning the next election," the party chairman, Brian Mawhinney, said. "We must win, and we will win."

But the background to the gathering could hardly have been less auspicious, with the party split from top to bottom over Europe and demoralized by new allegations of political sleaze involving its members of Parliament.

A guerrilla attack Monday on Britain's main army base in Northern Ireland also underscored the fragility of what many see as Mr. Major's biggest achievement in six years as prime minister: progress toward peace in the troubled province.

An opinion poll in the Guardian newspaper showed that the opposition Labor Party, fresh from its own triumphant conference last week, had widened its lead over the Tories to 18 percentage points from 15.

The election must be held by May, leaving the Conservatives with a mountain to climb. The hardest task facing Mr. Mawhinney and Mr. Major, whose majority in the 651-seat House of Commons has dwindled to just one, is to present the party as united.

"If we don't all hang together then we shall certainly hang separately," said David Mellor, a former cabinet minister, paraphrasing Benjamin Franklin. He added, "If the public think the Conservative Party is a house divided against itself, then manifestly we shall be unfit for office."

But provocative comments by another former minister, John Redwood, who is on the party's right wing, fanned fears among party managers that deep-seated divisions over Britain's future in Europe will blow apart the stage-managed unity of the conference hall.

Writing in The Times, Mr. Redwood, who challenged Mr. Major for the party leadership last year, attacked the prime minister's wait-and-see policy toward Europe's planned single currency.

"If in a meeting there is a heated argument going on, you will not be heard if you occasionally murmur that you have not yet made up your mind," Mr. Redwood wrote.

But Sir Leon Brittan, a former Conservative cabinet minister, hit back at the European doubters.

"If those hostile to the European Union wish to pursue the debate with integrity, it is time for them to declare their hand," said Sir Leon, now a vice president of the European Commission.

"Do they wish the United Kingdom to continue as a member of the EU," he asked, "or would they like Britain to withdraw altogether?"

"If that is the case, the enormous costs of nonmembership need to be set out so that a clear judgment can be made."

BRIEFLY EUROPE

A Cleanup After Soviet Navy

OSLO — The United States and Norway have agreed to provide technical aid and financing to help Russia dispose of nuclear submarine reactors and other radioactive waste dumped in the Barents and Kara seas by the Soviet Union.

The move stems from fear of a nuclear accident or the poisoning of one of the world's richest fishing zones. The two countries have each pledged about $1 million toward projects that could evolve into a major clean-up. *(NYT)*

Key French Union Calls Protest

PARIS — A key French union called Tuesday for action next month to protest the government's austerity policies.

The Communist-led CGT called for "a powerful national display of employee solidarity for the start of November," raising the specter of strikes like those that paralyzed France for more than three weeks last fall. *(AFP)*

German Soldier Held in Attack

POTSDAM, Germany — A German soldier with apparent radical-right leanings has been arrested and two other suspects are being sought for allegedly beating two Italians with baseball bats, an official said Tuesday.

Hans Otto Braeutigam, justice minister for Brandenburg, voiced dismay over a spree of rightist attacks in that East German state since last week.

The Italians were attacked Sept. 30 in Trebbin, near Potsdam. One of the victims is hospitalized in a coma. Mr. Braeutigam said a 22-year-old soldier had confessed and would be charged with attempted murder.

On Monday, two young men beat a Turkish asylum-seeker on a train, injuring him in the face. The police detained two suspects. *(AP)*

Reporters Told to Write or Else

PARIS — The majority leader of the French Parliament said Tuesday he would sue journalists if they made good on a threat to stop covering lawmakers who vote to repeal a 30-percent tax break granted to all French journalists.

"It seems to be an inadmissible breech of the constitution, which forbids putting pressure on deputies," said Michel Pericard, leader of the conservative Rally for the Republic party's deputies. He said he had "the list and the names" of those threatening to boycott, and called such threats a "grave professional fault." *(AP)*

Police Search Mine In Belgian Sex Case

Agence France-Presse

JUMET, Belgium — The police used hands and trowels Tuesday to sift through tons of earth removed from a disused coal mine here in a grisly search for the remains of victims of a suspected pedophile ring.

A police spokesman said, "Nothing we have discovered so far is being considered as suspect, but we intend to keep on looking." He added that the search could last several days.

Excavation work has been under way since Saturday after Marc Dutroux, the child rapist allegedly at the center of the ring, indicated that the police should concentrate their efforts there. Mr. Dutroux admitted to abducting six girls, four of whom have been found dead.

The search is centered on a section of a tunnel where the earth has caved in, leading investigators to believe that there has been human activity there since the mine was closed.

Where do you need to be?

How will you get there?

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In London For Business

LONDON IS THE CENTRAL nervous system of business, financial and banking networks that stretch to virtually every country in the world.

While traditions remain strong in the city, London today is a vibrant, cosmopolitan city that ranks with Tokyo and New York as a business capital of world stature.

At a Glance

For the business visitor, most of the action is in three main locations north of the Thames, collectively known as Central London.

The City, to the east, is the financial district, where the Bank of England, the Stock Exchange and other financial institutions are concentrated.

This fringes into the West End, which includes the theater district, raffish Soho, Piccadilly Circus and Leicester Square; and dignified Mayfair and St. James's, where many of the finest hotels, restaurants and shops in the city are to be found.

A visitor who doesn't know the territory should buy a street guide at a newsstand or bookstore.

One of London's most pleasant features is the extraordinary number and variety of parks: 387, totaling more than 2.5 hectares (20 acres) in Greater London.

Getting Around

Allow plenty of time between appointments as the subway and buses can be slow.

British tourist offices overseas sell Visitors' Travelcards for mass transit. Low-cost travel cards, good only during off-peak periods, can be purchased in London.

London's cabs are legendary for their spacious interiors and their drivers' familiarity with London streets. Virtually all cabbies are honest.

Pay what is shown on the meter, which includes extra charges. Add a tip of not less than 10 percent.

Cabs can be found at ranks or hailed on the street; many are on radio networks.

So-called minicabs may cost a little more than a black cab. Call at least 20 minutes ahead.

In a Word

The variety of spoken English heard in London is astounding. Standard Received English, or Oxford English, is what "proper" people use.

People born and raised in the East End of London speak a Cockney dialect that's thicker than "My Fair Lady" would lead you to believe. Most other Londoners speak in a generalized London accent.

A quarter of the central London population is of African, Asian or Caribbean origin; another sizable slice is from Continental Europe. They all have their own inflections. And then there are all the British regional accents. As a Cockney might say: "Gorblimey, myte, it's a Tower of bloody Bybel 'ere!"

Most Americans have enough knowledge of Britain to know that an elevator is a "lift" and an apartment is a "flat," but it is important for those doing business in London to know that to "call" means to pay a personal visit. For a phone call, you "ring" or "ring up."

Wining & Dining

Where does one eat best in London? Mayfair, Knightsbridge and Chelsea all have their followers, but the news has been the rebirth of Soho as an eating center, with some leading chefs setting up there. The City, once a gastronomic wasteland, now has its share of good eateries as well.

London is better known for its Indian and other ethnic restaurants than for English cuisine, the subject of many jokes.

The following are respectable British restaurants, where gentlemen are expected to wear a tie and jacket; in the evenings, it is advisable to wear a suit. Ladies enjoy more latitude in their dress.

Bentley's, 11 Swallow Street, W1. Tel.: 734-4756. One of the grand old places: good seafood and a wide selection of wines.

The Greenhouse, 27a Hay's Mews, W1. Tel.: 499-3331. Decor as green as the name. Great care taken with the vegetables and fruit. Plus boiled bacon with lentils – and great desserts.

Leith's, 92 Kensington Park Road, W11. Tel.: 229-4481. Smooth-running, elegant restaurant; popular for business dinners. Separate vegetarian menu.

Manzi's, 1-2 Leicester Street, Soho, WC2. Tel.: 734-0224. One of the oldest seafood (and eel) restaurants. Located in the heart of the theater district. Friendly, informal atmosphere; better for social than business occasions.

Rule's, 35 Maiden Lane, WC2. Tel.: 836-5314. London's oldest restaurant. Seasonal specialties include jugged hare, game birds and venison; steak-and-kidney pie is a staple.

Savoy Grill, 189 The Strand, WC2. Tel.: 836-4343. Open a Who's Who, pick a name at random, and almost certainly he or she has eaten at the Grill. Great pressed duck.

Shepherd, Marsham Court, Marsham Street, SW1. Tel.: 834-9552. Serves classics like roast beef. The clientele: members of Parliament keeping ears pricked for the bell that sends them running to vote in the nearby House of Commons. Lobbyists stay on to pick up the tab. Also popular with advertising executives.

Simpson's-in-the-Strand, 100 The Strand, WC2. Tel.: 836-9112. Dignified men carve joints (roasts) on the trolley with loving care and load clients with enough carbohydrates and cholesterol-inducing foods to keep a convention of cardiologists happy until retirement. Author J.B. Priestley ate here often but did not succumb until the age of 90.

The Square, 32 King Street, SW1. Tel.: 839-8787. A highly rated restaurant serving what the chef calls "modern classical British." Specialties include guinea fowl, venison, fish, and marvelous pear, blackberry and hazelnut tarts.

Veronica's, 3 Hereford Road, W2. Tel.: 229-5079. British nouvelle cuisine at its best and so-called historical dishes – 17th-century-style chicken and mustard, lamb as served 100 years ago and even World War II dishes.

Waltons, 121 Walton Street, SW3. Tel.: 584-0204. Very fashionable, rather starchy; much is made of the English and French dishes' presentation. The wine list is an encyclopedia of good vintages.

Wheeler's, 19 Old Compton Street, W1. Tel.: 437-2706/7661. For devotees of English seafood. Regulars include painters and theater people. Highly recommended.

Wilton's, 55 Jermyn Street, SW1. Tel.: 629-9955. The waitresses are known as "nannies" in this 250-year-old restaurant. Oysters, fish and game, and bread and butter pudding.

The following restaurants are conveniently located in the City of London (Financial District).

City Brasserie, Plantation House, 9a-9b Mincing Lane, EC3. Tel.: 220-7094. Popular lunch place that combines English and French cuisine.

Le Champenois, Cutlers Gardens Arcade, 10 Devonshire Square, EC2. Tel.: 283-7888. Urbane and Gallic; a deal with every meal.

Le Pont de la Tour, 36d Shad Thames, Butler's Wharf, SE1. Tel.: 403-8403. Sir Terence Conran's self-styled "gastrodome," right by Tower Bridge. Seafood specialties. One of the most fashionable places in town.

Sweetings, 39 Queen Victoria Street, EC4. Tel.: 248-3062. Dickensian atmosphere: Diners sit at long tables and eat superb, simply cooked fresh fish.

Tatsuso, 32 Broadgate Circle, EC2. Tel.: 638-5863. An excellent, if expensive, Japanese restaurant serving an international financial clientele.

PIX SA

Calling Around

Country code: 44. City codes: 171 (inner city) and 181 (outer city). From within London or from other parts of the British Isles, dial 0171 or 0181. Most of business and tourist London is 0171.

- **Directory assistance:** 192.
- **Emergencies:** 999.
- **Doctors:** Medcall: (01459)131313. Doctorcall: (0181) 900-1000.
- **Late-night pharmacy** (till midnight): 723-6116.
- **Airports:** Heathrow: (0181) 759-4321. Gatwick: (01293) 535-353. London City: 474-5555. Stansted: (01279) 680500.
- **City of London info:** 332-1456/7.
- **Road & weather conditions:** 0336-401-100.
- **Radio taxis:** 286 0286/272-0272.
- **Ladycab** (women only): 254-3501.
- **London Tourist Board:** 730-3488.
- **Restaurant Listings:** (0181) 888-8080.
- **Train information:** 928-5100.

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PROGRAM DIRECTOR: *Bill Mahder.*

Next City

SYDNEY

ITT Sheraton's Park Lane Hotel

ONE OF THE MOST RECENT additions to ITT Sheraton's stable of fine international hotels is the prestigious Park Lane Hotel in London.

Luxury has been the hallmark of The Park Lane ever since it opened its doors in 1927. It was the first grand hotel in the British Isles to have a private bathroom for every guest room.

While the private bathroom is now a standard feature of every international-class hotel, such in-room extras as fireplaces, Art Deco marble bathrooms, chandeliers, inlaid leather cupboards and *chinoiserie* furnishings are not. The Park Lane Hotel's 308 bedrooms and suites retain these original features, and each room is different from the others, allowing guests to imagine that they are staying in a fine private home rather than a hotel. Each room, of course, has all the modern amenities, including color TV, direct-dial phones and double-glazed windows.

Endless Weekends at The Park Lane Hotel: £165 per room per night, including V.A.T. and breakfast. Offer subject to availability.

For nearly 70 years, The Park Lane has been a favorite place for banquets in London. Its splendid three-story-high Art Deco Ballroom, newly restored to its original design, with authentic period furnishings, has been used as the setting for numerous film and TV productions, including "Winds of War," "Jeeves and Wooster," and "Brideshead Revisited." Other meeting rooms, including the Tudor Rose Room, with its delphinium-blue moiré walls, and the Oak Room, a replica of the 13th-century Globe Inn at Banbury, Oxfordshire, provide glamorous settings for business gatherings.

Looks don't count for everything, however. The Park Lane is also famous for the quality of its cuisine and service. Renowned chef Andrew Bennett presides over the award-winning restaurant Bracewells, which specializes in both traditional and contemporary versions of the best of British cuisine, from Loch Fyne oysters to Greshingham duck, in a sumptuous Louis XVI decor.

The more informal French Brasserie on the Park, as its name implies, offers French brasserie cuisine, as well as lighter dishes, in an elegant setting with a park view. Guests enjoy breakfast in the Garden Room year-round.

The Park Lane Hotel has a privileged location in Mayfair, with views of Piccadilly, Green Park and Buckingham Palace.

ITT Sheraton has two other fine hotels in London proper, the Sheraton Belgravia and the Sheraton Park Tower, as well as two hotels at London's Heathrow airport, the Sheraton Skyline and the Sheraton Heathrow.

The Park Lane Hotel: Tel.: (44-171) 499 6321. Fax: (44-171) 499 1965.
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هكذا من الاصل

INTERNATIONAL

As Western Surf Beckons, Tehran Readies a Cyberspace Curtain

By Neil MacFarquhar
New York Times Service

TEHRAN — In a special office where Iranian computer experts are devising just how much access their compatriots should have to the Internet, English words scrawled in felt pen fill a large white bulletin board across one wall.

A dense green line running down the middle of the board is marked "Firewall," and the first entry on the banished side of the barricade reads "Playboy.com."

The Islamic Republic is in a quandary over how extensive its electronic links with the outside world should be. It is eager to propagate its theocracy and become a source for questions of Islamic law. But the government fears that everyone from diehard supporters of the deposed shah to Western pornographers will storm in via cyberspace.

"There is stuff on the Internet that people have access to that is as offensive as 'The Satanic Verses' and it is updated every day," a deputy foreign minister, M. Javad Zarif, said, referring to the novel that prompted the Iranian government in 1989 to call for the killing of its author, Salman Rushdie. "We believe a certain level of decency must be provided."

The government's response to the spread of a similar phenomenon — satellite television — was to ban satellite dishes outright last year.

Sobh, the monthly newspaper of the most puritanical clergy, has called for a parallel ban on the Internet. But Parliament has yet to take up the issue, and the combination of scientists and clerics seeking access, plus upgraded telephone lines, means that those eager to be on line are likely to get there soon.

Anticipating that day, the government is trying to centralize all access through the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications. Having screened thousands of sites on the World Wide Web and at least started blocking those deemed unhealthy, the ministry is expanding subscriptions.

Government officials said the number of banned sites was not available but they include those with information distributed by opposition groups like the *Mujahidin Khalq, which is based in Iraq,* or by faiths that Iran abhors like the Bahai, as well as pornography and any information regarded as Western propaganda.

"The brains of the young are very impressionable, so the Mujahidin Khalq might be able to brainwash people to join them or they might be able to influence an election," said a senior government official familiar with the Internet project.

Price remains a hurdle for most people.

On-line Iranians said the government treats Internet use like long-distance phone calls, with three or four hours a week billed at the equivalent of $50 to $130. A nightly user said he ended up with a three-month telephone bill for $70,000, which he bargained down to $20,000. And there are large initiation fees.

Outside the government, a few services have established Internet links. For two years much of the Iranian university system has depended on a trunk line established by the Institute for the Study of Mathematics and Science to a sister institution in Austria.

But with an estimated total of 30,000 people having accounts and the line limited to six people at once, getting through requires patience.

Users also said that the international telephone lines have sometimes been severed because of a continuing feud with the government over whether the universities will retain their independent access once the Telecommunications Ministry system is fully operational.

Irnet, the only private operator, has set up a domestic bulletin board service but has yet to get international access.

Tehran's energetic mayor, Gholam Hussein Karbaschi, also set up a municipal bulletin board and an e-mail system that forwards messages internationally, but exchanges are always delayed at least 24 hours.

Iranian students and professors are convinced that the degree of government control means Big Brother is somehow out there watching. Mr. Karbaschi denied that any messages were screened, blaming the huge backlog for lost exchanges.

"Maybe in the future we will have to open the curtain surrounding Iran," the government Internet official said. "Ultimately we know we can't control it mechanically — that we will have to control it spiritually."

Mali Backs U.S. Call for Africa Force

Christopher Aims to Assure Continent of Its Importance

By Thomas W. Lippman
Washington Post Service

BAMAKO, Mali — Mali on Tuesday became the first African country to endorse publicly a U.S. plan for an all-African military intervention force and signaled it was prepared to acquiesce in Washington's determination to get rid of the UN secretary-general, Boutros Boutros Ghali.

After a two-hour meeting with the Malian president, Alpha Oumar Konare, Secretary of State Warren Christopher said he was "particularly pleased" to have Mali's commitment to join with other African nations, with American and European assistance, to help form the proposed African Crisis Response Force. Creation of this force is the Clinton administration's major initiative in Africa policy.

Mr. Christopher's agenda on his first — and probably last — tour of Africa also includes seeking African candidates for the post of United Nations secretary-general; promoting a negotiated agreement to end ethnic violence in Burundi, and soliciting support for additional sanctions against the military government in Nigeria.

But, beyond those specifics, his is more a voyage of symbols and messages. It is designed to promote the new set of post-Cold War international interests that have evolved during the Clinton administration: expansion of democracy and free markets, and protection of the environment. In addition to Mali, the secretary of state will visit Tanzania, Ethiopia, South Africa and Angola.

The plan to cope with the continent's recurrent crises calls for the United States to help recruit, equip, train and deploy an all-African force of up to 10,000 troops to protect civilians and ensure delivery of humanitarian aid.

The immediate target is the East African nation of Burundi, where tribal violence threatens to boil over on a scale to rival the slaughter that convulsed neighboring Rwanda in 1994.

The Clinton administration has asked several African countries to participate in the force, and while American officials have said that the initial response was favorable, Mali was the first country to make a commitment.

At a joint news conference with the Malian foreign minister, Doncoundra Traore, Mr. Christopher praised the country for its 1991 transition from military rule to democracy and from a state-controlled economy to a free market.

He said Washington would provide $700,000 in aid to help Mali hold "free and fair" presidential and parliamentary elections next year, and another $1 million to help demobilize Tuareg rebels, who waged a five year civil war in northern Mali, and to help train a unified Malian Army. "When you go out on a limb for democracy, especially in this neighborhood," a senior U.S. official said, meaning West Africa, "you deserve to be rewarded."

Other U.S. officials said there was also a less elevated motive for including Mali on Mr. Christopher's itinerary: to show the French, who still consider their former African colonies to be their exclusive sphere of influence, that America has interests here.

The status of Mr. Boutros Ghali is likely to be one of the touchiest subjects of Mr. Christopher's five-country tour of Africa. Mr. Boutros Ghali, an Egyptian, has been endorsed for a second term as secretary-general by the Organization of African Unity, but the United States has declared its determination to use its Security Council veto if necessary to block his candidacy.

After hearing Mr. Christopher's contention that Mr. Boutros Ghali had failed to effect adequate economic and administrative reforms at the United Nations, Mr. Traore said Tuesday that "officially Boutros Ghali remains Mali's candidate." But he added that Mali "understands" the U.S. opposition, and he said that the most important point for African countries was that an African have a second term as head of the United Nations."

According to Mr. Christopher, the United States is prepared to accept an African candidate, but it is up to the Africans to put forward a nominee.

Locked by an OAU resolution into support for Mr. Boutros Ghali, the Africans have not proposed anyone else for the job, but diplomats in Mali said they may be prepared to do so if President Bill Clinton is re-elected and it becomes apparent that Mr. Boutros Ghali will be ousted at the end of the year.

Paul Hackett/The Associated Press

Roderick Wright and Kathleen Macphee announcing Tuesday their wedding plans "at a suitable time."

Runaway British Bishop to Marry Companion

Reuters

GLASGOW — A former Roman Catholic bishop who ran away with a divorcee said Tuesday that they would be married "at a time that is suitable."

Roderick Wright, who also has been revealed to have a teenage son by another woman, told the Glasgow Herald newspaper that it would probably be a civil wedding.

Formerly the Bishop of Argyll, whose resignation and disappearance three weeks ago rocked the Catholic church, Mr. Wright said he would have to accept after 32 years as a priest that he would never officiate at an altar again.

"Not being a priest is something I'll have to live with if I'm given the peace and time to do so," he said.

His fiancée, Kathleen Macphee, the mother of three, said in an interview with the Daily Mail that they became lovers only after they ran away together.

"People can't seem to understand that we could have a loving relationship without sex, but we did," she said.

New Leader Dims Hopes for Croatia's Independent Media

By Chris Hedges
New York Times Service

ZAGREB, Croatia — Two retired Croatian generals, critical of President Franjo Tudjman's drive to turn the small country into a military power in the Balkans, took to the airways Tuesday to spell out what they said was the folly of the president's push.

"We don't have the human, material or economic resources to be a regional military power," said General Antun Tus. "Our future should be in alliances, not in exhausting ourselves to build up our armed forces."

The broadcast was made over Radio 101, the last independent radio station in Croatia. It highlighted the fight by the dwindling number of news organizations in the Balkans to air views contrary to those espoused by the ruling nationalist parties that govern the six republics in the former Yugoslavia.

But Radio 101, which often gave air time to the Croatian president when he was a dissident challenging Communist authorities, may soon be silenced by the man who forged his political career in its studios. Moreover, many contend its loss effectively would end any hope for a free and independent media in Croatia.

"There is very little diversity now in the Croatian press," said Marvin L. Stone, former editor-in-chief of U.S. News and World Report and a visiting fellow at Zagreb University. "The government has either tamed, taken over or closed nearly all independent media. As far as Eastern Europe goes, only Serbia is in the same league as Croatia. President Tudjman is always parading, talking or smiling on the state-run television. There is no room for the opposition."

A series of stringent press laws has been passed recently, despite requests by European and American allies to end a government crackdown. They include a decision by officials at the Interior Ministry to limit the residency visas of the handful of foreign correspondents based in Croatia to three months.

A detailed press law promulgated this month, and ironically designed to bolster Croatia's request to be a member of the Council of Europe, contains provisions that give the government the power to force newspapers to run corrections or clarifications and sets out the qualifications needed to be a chief editor.

■ A War Crimes Charge in Germany

The German federal prosecutor's office said Tuesday it had charged a 49-year-old Serb with genocide and murder in connection with the war in Bosnia. Reuters reported from Bonn.

The office said the man, identified by his first name only as Nikola J., was believed to have led a group of Serbian fighters who were responsible for killing about two dozen Muslims in 1992 during a campaign to drive Bosnian Muslims out of their homes.

The suspect was detained in Dusseldorf on Dec.16, 1995, and has been in investigative custody since.

He is believed to have been one of two men who deliberately fired machine guns into a group of Muslims in the town of Grapska on June 14 or 15, 1992, killing 22 people, including three women and a child. He is also accused of killing a detainee in prison the same year.

LEBED:
Getting Acquainted

Continued from Page 1

his ties with Russia's military-industrial complex. Chancellor Helmut Kohl's aides reportedly see Mr. Lebed as "unpredictable."

Despite these concerns, Bonn has taken the lead among Western countries in trying to build a relationship with Mr. Lebed in keeping with its policy of staying close to all potential Russian leaders. For example, Germany quietly provided Mr. Chernomyrdin with three weeks of medical treatment in Koblenz for an ailment that has never been publicly disclosed.

Cautious itself, the Kohl government apparently was startled to learn recently that the Clinton administration has been even more determined to keep Mr. Lebed at arm's length — "almost in quarantine," a German official said.

Confirming U.S. reluctance about developing close contacts, a Clinton administration policymaker said that Defense Secretary William Perry "has been dying to develop a relationship with Lebed for months, but the White House vetoed any move" — at Mr. Yeltsin's behest.

Mr. Lebed's lack of international contacts, a NATO official said, helps explain why though he is "a brilliant quick study," he is "profoundly ignorant of political realities in the broader world." While Western governments cannot expect to manipulate Mr. Lebed, the official said, they can "expose him to experiences" that broaden his views.

Mr. Lebed's greatest strength — and greatest weakness — is his military background. Even though Russia has no tradition of military rulers, the armed forces stand out as a potentially powerful political elite amid the nation's social turmoil.

But Mr. Lebed, like his fellow army officers in the Communist era, shunned involvement in the political maneuvering — both domestic and diplomatic — that honed the skills of his current rivals.

Dennis Viernes/The Associated Press

The supreme commander for Europe, General George Joulwan, left, making a point Tuesday during Mr. Lebed's visit to NATO installations.

A growing number of Western analysts are starting to speculate that he may be able to power his way through the Kremlin intrigues in which they had expected him to flounder.

Even if Mr. Lebed keeps his international visibility, Western officials predicted that Mr. Yeltsin would remain ambiguous toward him — often tripping him up, but not moving to crush his political ambitions.

The pattern, the analysts said, suggests that Mr. Yeltsin sees Mr. Lebed as his natural successor, provided the younger man does not press too hard.

The two men, a German official noted, are "very akin temperamentally — best in a showdown such as a national crisis or, for example, a presidential election campaign."

Dutch Man Gets 5 Years For Pedophile Acts Abroad

Reuters

THE HAGUE — A court sentenced a 43-year-old Dutch man to five years in prison Tuesday for sex offenses committed against young girls while he was on vacation in the Philippines.

The presiding judge in the district court in The Hague, Leendert Verheij, said the defendant had treated the children, some as young as 12, "as objects to satisfy his sexual desires."

The defendant, Johan van der Scheer, was the first Dutch citizen to be tried for sex offenses committed against minors in another country. He was arrested in February after a photo laboratory tipped off police that films he had sent to be developed showed adults taking part in sex acts with children.

Mr. van der Scheer appeared shocked as he heard the verdict. He had admitted visiting young Philippine prostitutes but told the court he had thought they were 16 or older.

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ETHIOPIAN CIVIL AVIATION AUTHORITY
ADDIS ABABA INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

AIRPORT HOTEL:- REQUEST FOR PROPOSALS

1.1 Ethiopian Civil Aviation Authority invites reputed hoteliers with a minimum of 10 years experience in the field to submit proposals for the AIRPORT HOTEL which is a part of the Addis Ababa Development Project currently being implemented and scheduled for completion by 1999.

1.2 The proposals to be submitted should include, amongst other aspects, preliminary studies of the hotel size and its staged expansion if contemplated, preliminary design and cost estimates, the likely construction schedule and a specific proposal for financing arrangement like BOT, Equity Participation or Profit-Sharing must be clearly and unambiguously spelt out with all consequent financial and economic implications to enable ECAA to make a comparative evaluation of the proposals.

1.3 A pre-submittal meeting of all intending proposals will be held at 10.00 hours on 21 October 1996 in the office of:

GENERAL MANAGER
ETHIOPIAN CIVIL AVIATION AUTHORITY
ADDIS ABABA, ETHIOPIA
P.O. Box 978

to discuss the available site data.

1.4 The proposals must be submitted in triplicate in sealed envelopes to reach the office of the General Manager, Ethiopia Civil Aviation Authority Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, before 10.00 hours on 14 November 1996.

EDITORIALS/OPINION

Herald INTERNATIONAL Tribune
PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

Stability for Afghans?

The Islamic fundamentalist movement that gained control over much of Afghanistan with a recent string of military victories has brought a measure of stability to the country for the first time in years. But the arbitrary actions of the government formed by Taleban, as the movement is called, have also stirred anger in Afghanistan and uneasiness in the region. The United States and other countries that helped Afghanistan rid itself of Soviet troops must now try to persuade its inexperienced rulers to stop the export of drugs, weapons and terrorism. The Taleban leadership also needs to recognize that mistreatment of women in the name of Islam is wrong.

Taleban gained strength in the last two years among the ethnic Pashtuns living in the villages of eastern Afghanistan and the refugee camps of adjacent Pakistan, where millions of Afghans fled after the Soviet intervention of 1979. Trained at religious schools and pledging to eliminate corruption, they set about trying to oust the fractious coalition of guerrilla groups that had forced the Soviets out and ruled in Kabul.

Taleban's first actions after seizing Kabul were disquieting. They executed Major General Najibullah, the former Communist president who had been hiding in a United Nations compound since his ouster in 1992. General Najibullah was a hated figure, but he should have been brought to trial instead of being tortured and summarily executed. Nor was it reassuring for Taleban to impose a strict Islamic social code, shutting down girls' schools and telling women to stay at home or venture out only when covered head to foot. These decrees have already prompted middle-class families and professionals to flee a country that badly needs their skills.

Taleban says it has no intention of permanently denying women their rights, but its record elsewhere in Afghanistan suggests otherwise. Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto of Pakistan has been helpful in publicly noting that Islam does not require the denial of education and health care to women. The United Nations was right on Monday to warn the new government that it risks a pullout of relief organizations if it tolerates unequal treatment of men and women.

The most welcome comment from Taleban was its pledge to oppose the spread of terrorism. Since the anti-Communist insurgency began in the 1970s, the remote mountains and valleys of the country have served as training camps for guerrillas. Some camp graduates are believed to have been involved in terrorist acts from Pakistan to the Middle East to the World Trade Center explosion in New York.

Afghanistan is also one of the world's biggest sources of heroin, which gained revenue for the anti-Communist guerrillas. Taleban, with its puritanical pronouncements, may be sympathetic to cracking down on the export of drugs, but the new Afghan leaders may find the profits hard to resist. The surest way of ending Afghanistan's reliance on drug and weapons trading is to encourage economic development in areas devastated by the country's more than two decades of war.

Afghanistan's stability and recovery depend greatly on the enlightened conduct of outside powers that have long exploited the savage rivalries among its ethnic groups and tribal fiefs. Taleban's rise to power may prove to be just another phase in the civil war. So far, Taleban has given no sign to a battered country that it intends to be a force for reconciliation and humane leadership.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

A Serviceable Debate

Your view of how things went Sunday night in the debate between the presidential candidates will depend on what your expectations were. Ours were pretty low, and in part because of that we come away thinking that the event went pretty well. It is not just that it was an altogether civil and, in that sense, a kind of upright confrontation. Nor is it just that there was no great gaffe to distort and stand as the symbol of the evening, blotting out all else.

Rather, if the purpose of the occasion was to give the public a somewhat better feel than before for the contestants: what they're like, the less well-known Bob Dole particularly; how they match up; what their likely instincts might be in office — by that fairly basic standard, and despite all the polling and scripting and rehearsals that everyone understands went into their performances, the debate served reasonably well.

It was said afterward that not much changed, in that Mr. Dole failed to deliver the kind of knockout punch or performance that he needed to change the standings in the polls. Some were disappointed at the lack of drama, but in fact that may have been the virtue of the meeting. If you watched the show or read the transcript, you learned a little more about the choice you're going to have to make.

Both the president and Mr. Dole are skilled professionals who have spent their lives in politics and government. They understand the programs and the processes. Each of them is feeling a political tug from the right. Bill Clinton may be the one most helped by that, in that it hauls him toward the center. Bob Dole, on the other hand, in seeking to satisfy some of the rightward elements within his party, has been bumped a bit away from the center that for most of his career was home. He embraces as presidential candidate a tax cut that as senator he would have rightly scorned as fiscally irresponsible.

On this and other issues, he has drifted from his moorings. It is relatively easy — in some cases, all too easy — for the president to make the case that he is not the liberal that Mr. Dole says he is. (Although on various days of the week and in various not-so-distant phases of his presidency he has been, and sometime it would be nice to see him stop fleeing from the term and hear him say that being called a liberal is not the equivalent of being called an ax murderer.) Mr. Dole is in a somewhat harder place to defend.

A critic of the federal government as too large, he nonetheless supports some of its largest programs — Medicare, for example — and has to defend himself against the charge that he would gut them. That is not what the football commentators call good field position. By the way, we cannot account for the fact that he failed to challenge the president's repeated, exaggerated charge that he had sponsored giant "cuts" in Medicare all that much greater than those the president himself embraced.

The complaint will be heard that the debate was pretty thin as to the substance of the issues that were covered. Medicare again may be the best example. You have to tame Medicare if you hope to tame the deficit; you also have to tame it — pretty much the same thing — if you hope to be able to finance health care for the baby boomers when they retire, not too many years from now. In their rather different ways, and with Mr. Dole's proposed tax cuts complicating the discussion, both candidates acknowledged that the other night. What they didn't quite do is take the next step of explaining what that likely means — if not higher taxes, then a lid on future benefits.

Their agreed solution is to hand the problem off to a bipartisan commission. That may be a good idea, but in a way it is of course a cop-out, too. Another gritty problem they agreed the country faces is campaign finance reform. They would name a commission to solve that one as well. Maybe that's what Americans should be electing, a commission instead of a president.

It was a serviceable debate, not a great event but not a disaster, either — another day, better than most, in what has begun to seem the slog toward Nov. 5. Next, Kemp vs. Gore.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Comment

Forgetting Latin America

At the 1994 Summit of the Americas, agreement was reached to complete negotiations within a decade to eliminate all tariffs and other trade barriers from the Arctic to Argentina. By now, Chile was supposed to have been incorporated into the North American Free Trade Agreement, as a crucial first step. That it hasn't gives the impression in Latin America that U.S. leaders are having second thoughts regarding the supremacy of free trade over protectionism. Geography has linked the American continents, but mistakes, or simple inattention, can politically tear them apart.

— Los Angeles Times.

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The 'Peace' Netanyahu Talks About Isn't Peace

By Stephen S. Rosenfeld

WASHINGTON — The latest blowup in the Middle East is so troubling because it hardens many Israelis, some perhaps irreversibly, against peace. This promises, beyond superficial comforts to Israel, deepening costs all around.

It is not simply that Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu was untypically stupid and typically arrogant in his move on the archaeological tunnel. This was bound to explode in Israel's face, given accumulated Palestinian political frustrations and Muslim religious sensibilities.

The new factor is the trauma inflicted by the violent Arab response, in particular by the fact that some Palestinian police shot at Israeli soldiers with the guns that Israelis had given them to check Palestinian terrorists. This was virtually an act of war, for which the Palestinian leadership must be held accountable, whether it happened by direction or by loss of official control.

The reversal made real the Israelis' darkest fears of Palestinian untrustworthiness. You want us to make peace with *them*? That is the sentiment Mr. Netanyahu is drawing on and feeding now.

Foreigners are poorly placed to advise Israelis to ignore such fears. Where I find fault with Mr. Netanyahu and the current he represents lies elsewhere. It seems that in his 100-odd days he went out of his way to stick a finger in the Palestinian eye — by his clear disdain for past Israeli commitments to Palestinian self-rule, by his preemptive moves in Jerusalem (including the tunnel incident) and by the manner of his treatment of Yasser Arafat personally.

When the guns of September began firing, moreover, Mr. Netanyahu got on a high horse and said that negotiation, not violence, was the only way the Palestinians could achieve their goals. He ignored the contribution that his own hard-nosed style of negotiation had made to political erosion.

He also ignored that, even after the extension (reversible, it turns out) of some self-rule, Israel itself holds sway in the West Bank by force, calling it "administration," not "occupation."

Some wonder why Bill Clinton does not unequivocally condemn violence, by which they mean exclusively Palestinian violence. He should criticize efforts to change the West Bank status quo by armed struggle, but efforts to maintain the status quo by armed force as well.

The fact is that the Likud program and what seems to be the main body of its constituency largely repudiate the whole idea of peace as defined by the key United Nations resolutions, by American policy as approved by successive presidents, and by Israeli Labor Party policy, too.

Leave aside for the moment the Likud element that cites religious reason for retaining territory. A large secular element in Likud simply does not believe that it is safe to make peace with the Palestinians on any terms that they would accept. A good number of Jewish and other Americans agree.

In short, Mr. Netanyahu wants it both ways, or three ways. He will make sure that the Palestinians get only the most meager results from negotiation. He wants to make sure that they get nothing by armed struggle. Meanwhile, he wants the United States to stand behind him firmly on the basis that he is earnestly pursuing peace.

It is not yet clear that Mr. Netanyahu is devoted to peace in any familiar sense of that word. His policy is to impose a settlement of Israeli design. Palestinians would receive some benefit: a degree of self-rule, an economic assist from Israel, some domestic tranquillity. But the Palestinians would not be getting a state, or Arab Jerusalem as a capital in it. They would not be getting anything that an Israeli would accept for himself.

The argument is made, often implicitly, that past Jewish tragedy makes independence, security and national dignity more morally urgent for Israelis than for Palestinians. This is the (secular) doctrine on which Likud policy rests. Translated to late 20th century politics, it is insupportable.

Like many other aspirants to statehood, Palestinians would have to meet a full set of normal obligations to their neighbors, and then some. But there can be no ruling out of Palestinian statehood as a final goal.

The Clinton administration, as best as I can see, is engrossed in the mechanics and believes in the supposed magic of a "peace process," and hesitates to venture onto the troubled terrain of Israel's final intentions toward the Palestinians. This gives American policy an air of unreality.

The requirement now is to learn where Mr. Netanyahu really wants to go. To doggedly promote a Likud-leaning negotiating "process" without due concern for its direction and likely destination will no longer do.

The Washington Post.

Time Has Been Gained for Talks, but 'War Is Around the Corner'

By Yossi Mehman

TEL AVIV — Fear is deepening and spreading over the Middle East. Many feel that war between Israelis and Palestinians is imminent and may involve the Syrians.

Last week's summit in Washington did not noticeably lessen tensions here. Since last June, when Benjamin Netanyahu won the Israeli elections, the region has been sinking to new lows.

Arab leaders and their followers from the Atlantic to the Indian oceans are enraged at the Israeli's policies. Even the normally friendly relations between Israel and the United States are strained. The Israeli public is disoriented and divided as never before.

Yasser Arafat left Washington humiliated. His people got nothing but the promise of more talk. Mr. Netanyahu gained time, probably a few more weeks.

His may be a Pyrrhic victory. "If an agreement is not reached," assumes Brigadier General Yigal Presler, a Netanyahu adviser, "we may face a new round of violence. We are prepared for the worst."

Israeli intelligence reports that radical groups may soon launch terrorist attacks on Jewish settlers in Gaza and on the West Bank. Israel's urban centers may be targets of the kind of lethal suicide attacks that were so politically effective last March.

According to an analysis prepared by the head of Israel's General Security Services, General Ami Ayalon, this time the Palestinians will not settle for only "another intifada, including terrorism." The prevailing assumption among Israeli security officials is that the Palestinians will not hesitate to use their guns.

These officials estimate that the Palestinian police, plus illegal militias and underground groups, have close to 60,000 light weapons, far more than the interim agreement allows. Some of these arms were used by policemen to fire at Israeli troops during their recent clashes.

"If they fire at us," warned Lieutenant General Amnon Lipkin-Shahak, the Israeli chief of staff, "we shall use all means available to us to repress them." That includes tanks and helicopters already deployed around Palestinian towns.

Israeli and U.S. sources say that Mr. Netanyahu promised in Washington to conduct sincere and speedy negotiations — within "three weeks" — with the Palestinian Authority to finalize details of their previous agreements.

Unlike the Egyptians and the Syrians, who have lost faith in Mr. Netanyahu and his government, the peace camp in Israel hopes that he will now be a "man of honor who keeps his promises." Their hope is based on his admission that he "shares today more appreciation and understanding for Arafat."

Mr. Netanyahu, who frequently talks about "privatizing the economy," is also well aware that events have destabilized his country's economy. Tourism in Israel has dropped dramatically in the past months. "We have already lost potential revenues of $600 million because of tourist cancellations," says an official at the Israeli Ministry of Tourism.

Foreign investors are said to be having second thoughts about investing in an economy amid political and security uncertainties.

Should Mr. Netanyahu live up to this reputation, the worst-case scenario may become reality. According to this scenario, shared by security experts and political observers on all sides, "war is around the corner," involving not only Israelis and Palestinians.

The current negotiations might go down in history as the last chance to prevent the approaching war.

The writer, a reporter at the daily Ha'aretz who specializes in intelligence and terror affairs, contributed this comment to the Los Angeles Times.

East Asia: Don't Look Now, but Europeans Are Catching Up

By Gerald Segal

HONG KONG — East Asia, mesmerized by its meteoric economic growth, might be tempted to think that Europe is a long way from matching Asia's dynamism. But consider the following scenario:

The members of the European Union create a single currency, reform their welfare states and, as their large cohort of elderly people die out, emerge with high savings rates and cutting edge expertise in knowledge-based industries.

Contrast this success with a future East Asia where the demographic bulge is reaching its peak. Savings rates have fallen, and burdensome welfare systems will have to be be created because traditional family support networks in Asia break down under the strain just as surely as they did in Europe.

Moreover, by stifling democratic forces for so long, some East Asian societies may be poorly placed to produce the innovation and creativity necessary to succeed in the knowledge- and information-based economy of the 21st century.

To make matters worse, all that speculative capital that used to wreak havoc with European currencies and economies may begin shaking Asian markets. Agreements between central banks in Asia to defend one another's currencies will not ward off the attacks because speculators will strike several markets simultaneously.

Preposterous? Such a future may be some time off, but in recent months there have been portents of what might be.

The drive by the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation forum to bring free trade and investment to the region is flagging. Supporters of APEC activism, including the United States and Australia, are in retreat.

The economic outlook for East Asia is clouded. Growth in many of the region's economies is declining, due partly to a worldwide downturn in the electronic sector. It now appears that trade between East Asian countries is no protection against global economic forces.

Japan's growth rates have tumbled, and South Korea's are being revised sharply lower. Large current account deficits and heavy reliance on short-term foreign debt fan concerns about Mexico-type crises in Indonesia and especially Thailand. East Asia's labor costs are rising far faster than expected.

China's vaunted economic "soft landing" looks increasingly as if it has a hard floor, while growing Chinese trade surpluses with the United States add yet another nasty edge to the Pacific rim's most important, and already much troubled, relationship.

The most unexpected harbingers come from the success that several of the old economies of the West have had in meeting the challenge of reforming their welfare systems. New Zealand is perhaps the most striking example of how economic recovery has followed the swallowing of unpleasant medecine. Its elections on Saturday will provide some indication how democracies cope with such a drastic cure.

Or consider Canada, recently derided as a "Third World country in the developed world." It has also taken swift and unpleasant steps to reduce debt and the welfare burden. Just agreeing to such changes was supposed to take a generation. But Canada had to act fast to preempt a looming threat that international bond markets would refuse to keep funding its deficits.

In European Union countries, once thought by some East Asians to be fatally afflicted with Euro-sclerosis, there are encouraging signs. Germany is starting to take its cure and turn the tide in favor of welfare reform. Britain, now in the top rank of growing European economies, can claim to have pioneered the principles of privatization, labor market flexibility and welfare cuts that will be needed to make Europe more competitive.

Contrary to expectations, the key EU players are making progress toward meeting the economic conditions for creating a single European currency. Of course, the Union is still some way from a full-blown revival of economic power. Nor is Europe likely to lecture others about the virtues of "European values."

But Asians do have reason to wonder whether they are not seeing signs that their stay at the top of the economic growth tables may be shorter than expected. As they contemplate the lesson of contemporary Japan (the sun also sets), East Asians might be more willing to join Europeans in thinking through the prospects of the new millennium.

The writer, a senior fellow at the International Institute for Strategic Studies and director of Britain's Pacific Asia Program, contributed this comment to the Herald Tribune.

NATO: The Coming 'Charter' With Russia Will Have a Price

By Max Jakobson

HELSINKI — Without waiting for either President Boris Yeltsin's heart operation or the U.S. presidential election, NATO has launched a complex set of negotiations to bring about what is called a strategic partnership with Russia designed to serve as an umbrella for an enlargement of the Western alliance. The goal is to wrap it all up by early next summer, when a NATO summit is expected to ratify the outcome.

This is primarily an American-German undertaking — American, because it will make NATO the linchpin of a European security order under U.S. leadership; German, because after half a century of frontline duty the Germans understandably wish to be relieved.

"The heart of Europe beats in Budapest, Prague and Warsaw just as in Vienna, Berlin and Paris," the German foreign minister, Klaus Kinkel, said in a recent speech, thus pointing his finger at the three countries at the head of the line outside NATO's door.

In the bad old days they would have been called buffer states. Today it is politically correct to describe their inclusion in NATO as an eastern complement to Germany's western integration.

Russians are not likely to use such language. The difference is more than semantic; it is conceptual. In Russian eyes, NATO enlargement will formally ratify the loss of the "outer empire" that the Soviet Union (with American acquiescence) conquered during the last phase of World War II.

Poland, for centuries the pivotal country in the East-West contest, will finally move out of Moscow's shadow, in a fundamental shift in Europe's geopolitical structure. It is futile to expect the Russian government to grant it explicit approval.

A Russian diplomat recently described his government's position by way of an analogy. He recalled that the United States never recognized the Soviet annexation of the three Baltic states, but this did not affect the overall relations between the United States and the Soviet Union. Similarly, he said, Russia will not recognize the legitimacy of a NATO enlargement, but this will not prevent it from cooperating with the Western alliance.

Russia is prepared to deal with NATO — on its own terms. Foreign Minister Yevgeni Primakov has rejected the notion that Russia could be coopted into Western institutions. Russia must be treated as a Eurasian superpower on equal footing with the Western alliance. A compromise on NATO enlargement, according to Mr. Primakov, is possible if "NATO is developed through a dialogue with Russia, and an understanding with Russia is reached before decisions on enlargement are made."

NATO insists that Russia will not be given a veto on enlargement. Nevertheless, the search for an agreement with Russia is on. A formal decision on new NATO members will not be made before the summit planned for early next summer.

The NATO-Russia agreement has even been given a name before its birth. It is to be called a charter — an ambitious term designed to satisfy Russia's craving for status. This makes the nations in between, like the Baltic states, all the more anxious about their own status.

They are being reassured that NATO's door will remain open. The answer to the applicants who will not make the first group of entrants will not be "no" but "not yet." In the meantime they will receive therapy in the form of PFP Plus — an enhanced program of Partnership for Peace activities.

Given the Russian attitude, the promise of possible later admission to NATO sounds hollow. Once the charter is in force, any further enlargement is bound to become subject to negotiations with Russia.

Nor will there be much pressure within NATO for taking in additional members. German interests will be satisfied by the inclusion of Poland and the former Hapsburg lands. Other NATO states have even less interest in eastward expansion. The Baltic peoples may feel that they will have to wait until "the wolf shall dwell with the lamb."

The hope is that such apprehensions will be rendered obsolete by the ever closer web of military cooperation that NATO and Russia have envisaged in the projected charter. This reflects the faith in the universality of democratic values that underlies Western policies today.

But the second coming of the Enlightenment has not yet reached Russia, which is still struggling to find its way out of the ruins of the Soviet system.

While in the West the military function has been sublimated into crisis management, peacekeeping and other "soft" activities, in Russia it is still primarily a matter of hard-core defense. The West believes that security can best be achieved through integration; in Russia, geopolitics is still a much used term.

Thus those whose task is to design the NATO-Russia charter will have to pick their way through a minefield of potential misunderstandings.

The writer, a former Finnish ambassador to the United Nations, is a member of the executive committee of the Trilateral Commission's European branch, which meets in Helsinki this coming weekend. He contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1896: Telegraph Event

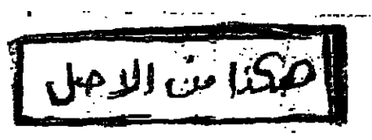
CHARLEROI — A competition has been held in Belgium between the telegraph operators employed by the Government, on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the telegraph. There were three prizes offered, one for reception by ear, according to the Morse code, another for reception on the telephone and the third for transmission by the Hughes key-board. The results show that the Belgian operators excel those of any other country.

1921: Japan War Gain

TOKIO — There is no question but that Japan rendered service of a very great value to the nations allied in the war against the Imperial German Government; nor can there be very much doubt but that Japan suffered less than any of them and profited to a vastly greater extent. An impartial accounting of the contributions made by Japan to the Allied cause is more than balanced by the actual benefits of a tangible character and potential advantages that insured her control over Far Eastern affairs, both during the war and afterwards.

1946: Useful Sciencee

PARIS — [The Herald says in an Editorial:] If we will turn the marvels of science to the uses of peace we may yet transform deserts into gardens by the diversion of ocean currents, control the weather by deflecting air currents, communicate with anyone anywhere through portable communication sets, utilize atomic energy to triumph over disease. The scientific achievements in 40 years will dwarf those of the past 40 years, which brought international broadcasting. They can bring benefits to man as well as mass destruction. It is for man to choose.



OPINION/LETTERS

Clinton Got a Free Ride In Debate With Dole

By A. M. Rosenthal

NEW YORK — Bob Dole entered Sunday's presidential debate with two political handicaps. He emerged with three.

The first handicap was President Bill Clinton. He achieved so large an October lead in the polls the way his critics thought he never could: by convincing enough Americans that he had looked after their economic and social interests and would continue to do exactly that in a second term.

Mr. Dole's second handicap is his own campaign. It was successful in only one goal: Say Dole and you think tax cuts.

The problem is that American voters believe that President Clinton has been successful enough in shepherding the economy that they are not dribbling at the thought of a tax cut. Without how-to details from Mr. Dole, they do not accept his trust-me argument that he could do it without saddling them with interest payments on a bigger deficit.

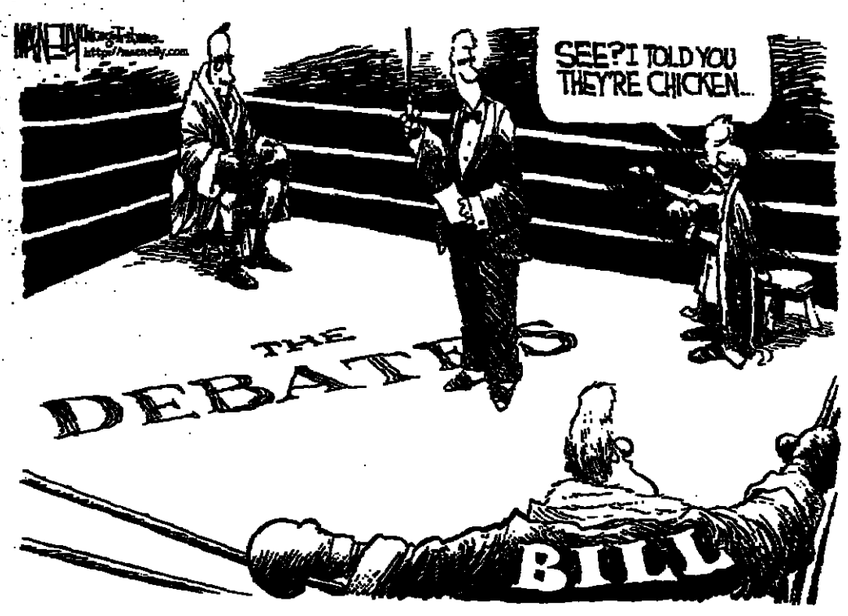
The third handicap is a brand new one created by Mr. Dole and the geniuses who prepped him for the debate. Mr. Dole avoided challenging the president on two issues that Republican spokesmen say up and down the country show such weaknesses that a second term would severely damage America at home and abroad.

They are Whitewater and character. Mr. Dole failed to bring them up, except glancingly, and marginally. All he said about Whitewater was that the president should announce that he would not grant a pardon to anybody convicted in the affair.

That would be wrong for any president to say about any people still to face trial. But pardon has not been the heart of Republican Whitewater charges, barely a toe. The allegations are that Mr. Clinton and his wife are guilty of something, that cover-up was going on, and even that the death of Vincent Foster, the Clintons' aide, was connected.

Those are charges of utmost seriousness. Any one of them could bring down a presidency if true, and is villainous mischief if not. If Mr. Dole is too delicate or too uncertain to bring them up directly in nationally seen debate, continued Republican attacks about Whitewater will smell fraudulent.

Character: Mr. Dole brought it up obliquely by referring to drugs as something in the president's past, presumably using marijuana as a young man. But character includes hiding files, misusing the White House against opponents and allowing presidential aides to keep security clearances after they contemptuously evaded FBI background checks.



In foreign policy the issue cuts even deeper. Republican foreign policy experts accuse Mr. Clinton of squandering American prestige by refusing effective action to stall or punish Saddam Hussein for moving armed forces into Kurdish territory supposed to be within UN shelter. Mr. Dole said correctly that Mr. Saddam was stronger now than before his latest military adventure.

But there is a character issue involved in Mr. Clinton's conduct of foreign policy that Mr. Dole skipped over. That is the price of Mr. Clinton's inconstancy toward nations and movements he had promised to befriend, and its risks to the United States.

The first to suffer from this unbecoming presidential habit were Chinese Communist dissidents and Tibet, the victim of almost a half-century of Chinese occupation and oppression. Mr. Clinton hailed them one year and walked away from his official promises the next in submission to pressures from the Chinese Communist government and the American lobby of businesses in the China trade.

The debate was Mr. Dole's chance to point out that Mr. Clinton's character trait of inconstancy is a warning sign to all nations and peoples, that the word of American presidents may amount to no more than a helicopter helping America's friends flee their own country. Mr. Dole missed it.

The debate will not decide the election, or many votes. For him or against him, Americans understand that if Mr. Clinton wins it will be because the country prefers his achievements, whatever his faults, to Mr. Dole's promises, whatever his virtues. Mr. Clinton has fought hard twice for the presidency. He never got a free ride, not before Mr. Dole's generosity Sunday night.

The New York Times.

A Role Model for Women In Space and on Earth

By Abigail Trafford

WASHINGTON — When the astronaut Shannon Lucid came home after 188 days in space, President Bill Clinton told her: "You've been a terrific inspiration for young women." He added that it was a wonderful thing for "young girls" to see someone like Ms. Lucid "up there doing that."

Yes, of course, but the president missed the population group that is even more in need of a role model: older women. Ms. Lucid, a 53-year-old hailed as "America's Magellan in space," is a "terrific inspiration" for the swelling postmenopausal crowd of 50-something women.

MEANWHILE

This is a major historical shift. In centuries past, most women didn't live long enough to go through menopause. Men have also increased their life expectancy — but the gains have not been as spectacular. In many ways, the longevity revolution is a woman's revolution.

While Ms. Lucid has made her mark on history for breaking the U.S. endurance record in space — and the record for women in space — she is also an apt symbol of breaking the longevity barrier on Earth.

"We spend 35 percent of our lives after menopause — after the age of 50," says the physician Lila A. Wallis, clinical professor at Cornell University Medical College and founder of the National Council on Women's Health. "In recent years, there has been an emancipation of the older woman from a medical and sociological point of view."

Ms. Lucid, who is at an age when most women have gone through menopause, gives new meaning to the anthropologist Margaret Mead's concept of "postmenopausal zest" — the surge of creativity and performance many women experience in their fifties and beyond.

This good life at midlife is the result of major health gains for women in the developed world. To begin with, these women no longer die in childbirth in great numbers. Women on average also have fewer pregnancies. The combination of improved hygienic practices (doctors and nurses washing their hands, for example, to prevent infection), antibiotics to control infections and availability of contraception has helped make a woman's reproductive years much safer and healthier.

Secondly, medicine has also come a long way in the management of menopause. No longer is the cessation of menses seen as an illness or the final act in a woman's life.

The third advantage of the 50-something woman is psychological. For many women, "creativity is curtailed during the reproductive years," says Dr. Wallis, as women juggle multiple roles at home and at work. By menopause, however, a woman's children are usually independent and she can better focus her energies.

Like Ms. Lucid, many women blossom in midlife. To be sure, Ms. Lucid has been a pioneer since she was selected in the first class of women astronauts in 1978. But she didn't break the U.S. record in space and make the cover of Newsweek until she was in her fifties.

In a study of 1,000 women in executive positions in New York, researchers found that most were between the ages of 40 and 60. They tended to be past the period of intensive child-raising or did not have children. "Women peak about 10 years later than men," says Myrna Lewis, assistant professor of community medicine at Mount Sinai School of Medicine in New York.

Society also seems more supportive of the older professional woman whose children are grown. No one, for example, was carping at Ms. Lucid for spending so much time away from her family.

Perhaps the bonus of those earlier child-rearing years of balancing work and family is that women learn to forge their identity from multiple sources. They discover early not to hang their whole identity on their job or making it by the time they're 40. This, according to mental health specialists, is the key to a healthy psychological development.

Ms. Lucid is indeed a pioneer on how to live on Earth as well as in space.

The Washington Post.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

On McGeorge Bundy

Regarding "McGeorge Bundy, a Vietnam Hawk" (Sept. 18):

McGeorge Bundy was in fact a "Vietnam hawk"; history will judge him on that. He was also much more:

While dean at Harvard University, he was an anti-bureaucratic innovator who encouraged students to do independent study outside traditional academic formats.

As president of the Ford Foundation, Mr. Bundy pushed the foundation into a new emphasis on race relations.

Mr. Bundy was chairman of the Carnegie Corporation's Commission on Reducing the Danger of Nuclear War.

He wrote "Danger and Survival: Choices About the Bomb in the First Fifty Years," which an editorial *("The Bundy Account," Sept. 19)* described as a book "about attempts to tame the nuclear bomb."

Such mentions would have moderated the picture of Mr. Bundy as a pure hard-line right-winger, which is a disservice to a truly great American.

ROBERT A. LEVINE.
HENRY S. ROWEN.
Los Angeles and Stanford, California.

Plagues Old and New

While the global health situation has improved, this does not mean that "old plagues" have gone or even lost their impact, especially in the least developed countries. The new report sponsored by the World Health Organization and the World Bank *("Plagues of the 21st Century: A Forecast," Sept. 17)* indicates that noncommunicable diseases will be the major killers, but that old preventable diseases account for one-fifth of the global disease burden.

Noninfectious diseases may be a rising cause of death globally, but infectious diseases are still the first single killer — 17 million people, including 9 million children, died of them in 1995 — representing 33 percent of the global total death toll. Infectious diseases will remain the major killer in sub-Saharan Africa.

Even if "new plagues" become major killers, the stark fact remains that in the crucial area of maternal health, only 66 percent of women in the developing world have access to postnatal care and 57 percent have delivery assisted by "trained" birth attendants.

Health care is deteriorating in many developing countries. In sub-Saharan Africa, some nations spend more on debt payments to the developed world than on health and education combined. If this is allowed to continue, achievements in defeating disease are likely to regress.

The new report rightly emphasizes the need for more research, but poor people's access to high-quality health care is the pressing need today. We need resources to deal with both today's and tomorrow's "plagues" to halt the global death toll from preventable diseases.

MOHGA SMITH.
Oxford, England.

The writer is a policy adviser for Oxfam in Britain and Ireland.

BOOKS

WHY THINGS BITE BACK: Technology and the Revenge of Unintended Consequences

By Edward Tenner. 346 pages. $26. Knopf.

Reviewed by Bruno Maddox

AS everyone knows, being alive today is weird. Contact lenses are great, as are automatic teller machines, but in terms of what sportscasters call "intangibles" it is common knowledge that all of us alive in the '90s are substantially poorer than our weather-watching, distant-bird-being-able-to-identify ancestors.

Living in a world of machines chips away at your soulfulness and leaves you idly obsessed with clothes and abdominal muscles. Edward Tenner suggests that the big picture is even worse: Technology wants to hurt us.

Time and again, Tenner argues in his book, just as we are celebrating having rolled back the mess of the natural world another few inches, whichever gleaming new machine we have just built will take on a life of its own and teach us a lesson in humility, courtesy of some-thing Tenner calls the revenge effect.

Revenge effects are not side effects. A side effect is just plain bad, e.g. an antidepressant that gives you diarrhea. A revenge effect is ironically bad: an antidepressant that makes you depressed. Pollution from a nuclear power station is a side effect; the Chernobyl reactor exploding because the plant was testing a new safety system is a revenge effect.

Tenner has a lot of examples, and he cites them well, masterfully tempering the Frankenstein dread of his narrative with a gentle, banana-peel humor. The nearly proverbial convenience of push-button telephones, he shows, directly spawned the unmemorizable, pi-ishly long phone number. High-tech football helmets, designed to protect players' heads, provoked an epidemic of spinal injuries when they were first introduced, as players instinctively used their newly fortified heads and spinal columns as battering rams.

By the same token, the more roads that are built around a city, the worse the traffic becomes; and the more we fetishize the computer-powered "paperless office," the more paper memos and hard-copy files we must create to make it possible.

The big problem is, of course, that revenge effects could end up destroying the world — or, at the very least, civilization as we know it. The over-prescription of antibiotics has forced bacteria to evolve into drug-resistant superbugs, any one of which may be a handful of mutations away from wiping out humanity. And those sophisticated missile defense systems that are so popular these days could do the same if nuclear war broke out; Tenner neatly appropriates to his cause the question of whether, by blasting incoming Scud missiles into fragments as they zoomed toward Israel, the Patriots did more harm than good.

In the event any apocalyptic revenge effects actually coming to pass, of course, the inherent unpleasantness of the End of the World would be forced to take a back seat to how awfully ironic the whole situation would be.

Bruno Maddox, senior writer for Spy magazine, wrote this for The Washington Post.

TYRANNY OF THE NORMAL: Essays on Bioethics, Theology and Myth

By Leslie Fiedler. 155 pages. $22.95. David R. Godine.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

THIS is Leslie Fiedler's 25th book, and what he is doing in the nine essays collected in it will seem familiar to anyone who has followed his work since "An End to Innocence" appeared in 1955, or stopped to visit him along the way in books like "Love and Death in the American Novel" (1960) or "Freaks: Myths and Images of the Secret Self" (1978).

In "Tyranny of the Normal," Fiedler examines human myths as they reveal themselves in popular culture. By myths, he means "projections of certain unconscious impulses otherwise confessed only in our dreams, but which once raised to the level of full consciousness serve as grids of perception through which we screen so-called 'reality.'"

By popular culture, he means everything from movies to comic strips, from television shows to musical comedies. To him such entertainment "constitutes in fact a kind of unsuspected secular scriptures."

Fiedler's subjects range from the religious revival that the countercultural rebellion of the 1960s actually constituted, he believes, to what he calls "The Mythic Etiology of the Dirty Old Man." They embrace doctors and nurses, the disabled and the abused, the search for the Fountain of Youth and the birth of the physically disabled. They even seek to explain "Why Organ Transplant Programs Do Not Succeed."

All of the essays touch on the subject of health, which provides the author with a way to measure the significant distance between the normal and the anomalous.

If his pieces have a common theme, it is that in their efforts to evolve more progressive attitudes and practices, humans tend to find that the traditional, or normal, has a way of stubbornly asserting itself. For instance, in "The Rebirth of God and the Death of Man," he makes the point that in its attempt to reinvent religion, the counterculture of the 1960s managed to leave out everything worthwhile that the Judeo-Christian tradition offers, not least of all a respect for hygiene.

In "Child Abuse: An Amateur Approach," he reaches the surprising conclusion that "for our psychic health it is necessary to reinstitute some form of permitted and ritualized 'abuse' of the young and thus to keep within limits that stop short of maiming and murder the discharge of those inevitable hostilities that grow up between the generations."

And in "Why Organ Transplant Programs Do Not Succeed," he seeks to explain why people pay lip service to such programs yet stubbornly resist participating in them.

Yet the stimulation of these essays doesn't lie in the disconcerting conclusions they so often reach. Rather, it lies in Fiedler's dissection of persisting myths that lie barely hidden in popular culture.

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is on the staff of The New York Times.

BEST SELLERS

New York Times

This list is based on reports from more than 2,000 bookstores throughout the United States. Weeks on list are not necessarily consecutive.

FICTION

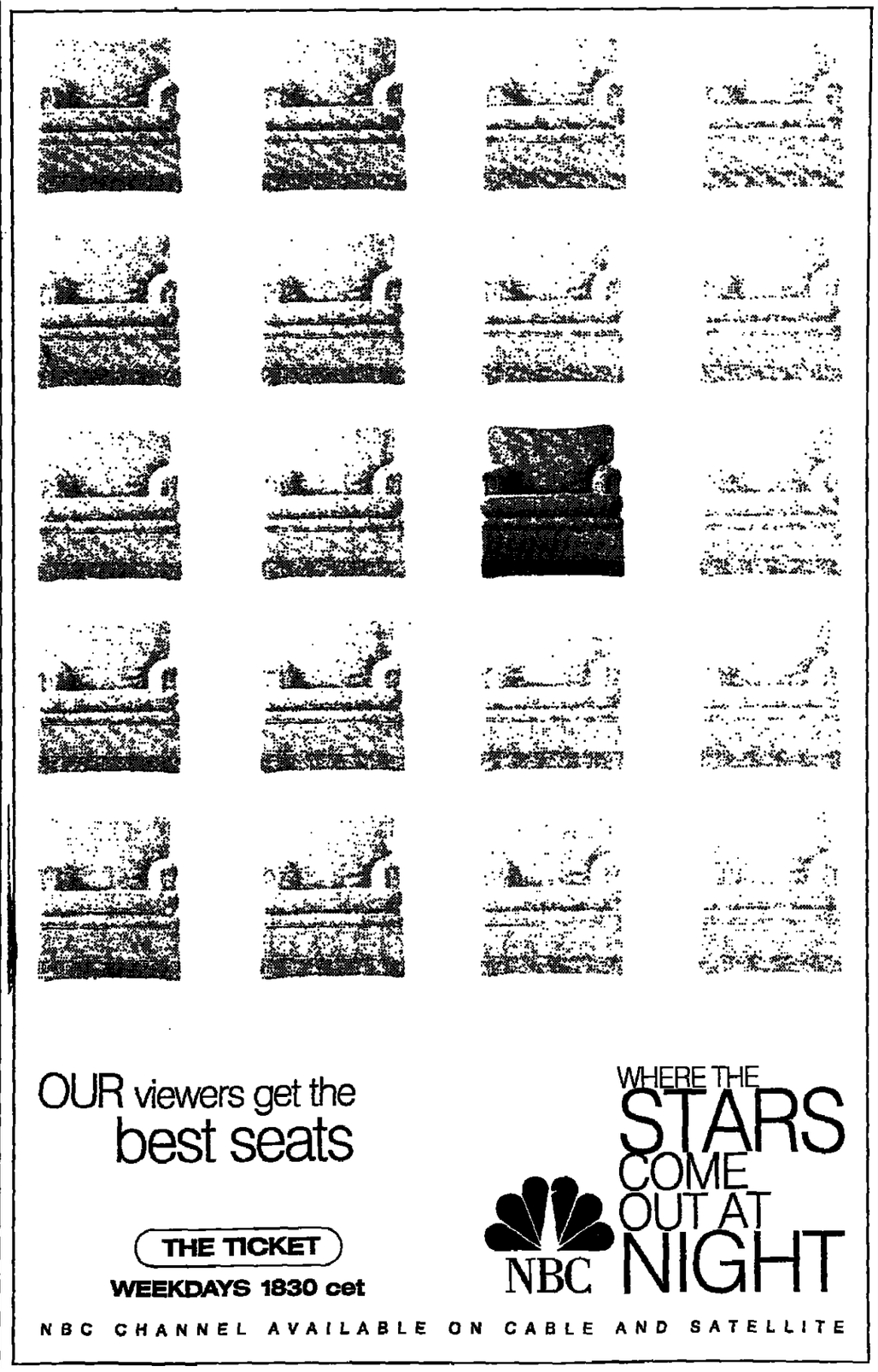
This Week		Last Week	Wks on List
1	THE DEEP END OF THE OCEAN, by Jacquelyn Mitchard		2
2	EXECUTIVE ORDERS, by Tom Clancy	1	6
3	JACK AND JILL, by James Patterson	2	3
4	THE CELESTINE PROPHECY, by James Redfield	6	136
5	SERVANT OF THE BONES, by Anne Rice	5	8
6	THE RUNAWAY JURY, by John Grisham	3	19
7	FALLING UP, by Shel Silverstein	7	18
8	THE LAST DON, by Mario Puzo	4	9
9	THE TENTH INSIGHT, by James Redfield	8	22
10	LEGEND, by Jude Deveraux	11	2
11	MY MANY COLORED DAYS, by Dr. Seuss	10	2
12	CAUSE OF DEATH, by Patricia Cornwell	9	12
13	DIRT, by Stuart Woods	16	2
14	HOW STELLA GOT HER GROOVE BACK, by Terry McMillan	13	21
15	THE BURNING MAN, by Phillip Margolin	12	4

NONFICTION

1	THE DILBERT PRINCIPLE, by Scott Adams	1	23
2	THE RUN OF HIS LIFE, by Jeffrey Toobin	2	2
3	UNLIMITED ACCESS, by Gary Aldrich	3	12
4	UNDAUNTED COURAGE, by Stephen E. Ambrose	5	31
5	MIDNIGHT IN THE GARDEN OF GOOD AND EVIL, by John Berendt	7	127
6	HOW GOOD DO WE HAVE TO BE?, by Harold S. Kushner	4	2
7	ANGELA'S ASHES, by Frank McCourt	10	3
8	ALL TOO HUMAN, by Edward Klein	6	5
9	SLOUCHING TOWARDS GOMORRAH, by Robert H. Bork		1
10	DRINKING: A LOVE STORY, by Caroline Knapp		8
11	EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE, by Daniel Goleman	8	53
12	OUTRAGE, by Vincent Bugliosi	9	16
13	BOY CLINTON, by R. Emmett Tyrrell Jr.		1
14	JAMES HERRIOT'S FAVORITE DOG STORIES, by James Herriot		1
15	DOMINIQUE MOCEANU: An American Champion, by Dominique Moceanu as told to Steve Woodward		8

ADVICE, HOW-TO AND MISCELLANEOUS

1	MAKE THE CONNECTION, by Bob Greene and Oprah Winfrey	1	2
2	THE ZONE, by Barry Sears with Bill Lawren	3	29
3	MEN ARE FROM MARS, WOMEN ARE FROM VENUS, by John Gray	2	176
4	SIMPLE ABUNDANCE, by Sarah Ban Breathnach	4	27



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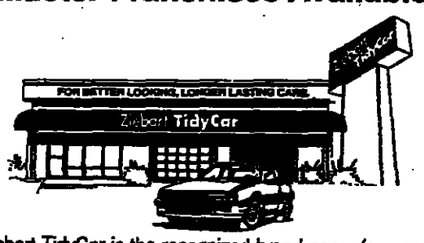

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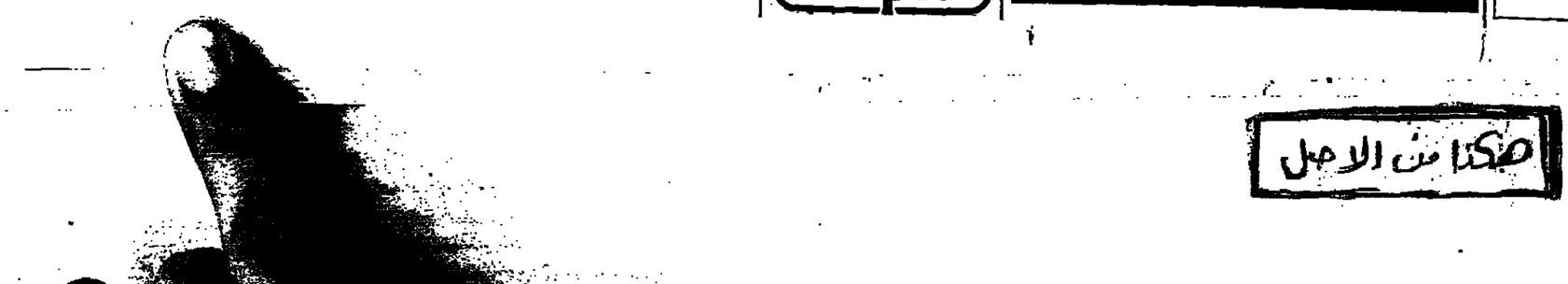


صكاما من الاصل

INTERNATIONAL

No New Illnesses Found, Pope's Surgeons Report

By Celestine Bohlen
New York Times Service

ROME — Pope John Paul II was recovering Tuesday at Gemelli hospital here after his appendix was removed in a 50-minute operation. His doctors said the surgery had found no traces of any new or serious ailment.

Francesco Crucitti, chief surgeon for the Pope's medical team, said the operation had revealed no secrets about the health of the 76-year-old pontiff. John Paul's health has been the subject of intense speculation and concern ever since it was announced a month ago that he was going into the hospital.

Dr. Crucitti again denied reports of another tumor, similar to one removed from the Pope's colon four years ago.

"He has never had any other growth, never," Dr. Crucitti said. "It was exactly what the preoperative tests showed."

"We have always told the truth," he added.

One of the first people who wanted to know the outcome of the early morning operation was the pontiff himself, who, according to his spokesman, awoke from anesthesia asking, "How did it go?"

He also asked one of the Polish nuns who attend him to read him a copy of the Vatican's official health bulletin before it was released to the press, said the spokesman, Joaquin Navarro-Valls.

In a medical bulletin released three weeks ago, the Pope's physicians said he had suffered from a recurring inflammation of the appendix, which accounted for the three bouts of intestinal fever that have stricken the Pope this year, as well as periodic spasms of pain.

In a medical bulletin issued Tuesday, the doctors said they had found a "transmural appendicitis with evidence of fibrosis established from preceding inflammatory episodes."

But neither the report nor the doctors addressed the persistent trembling of the Pope's left hand, a symptom of what the Vatican has recently confirmed is a neurological problem.

On the day before his admission to the hospital, as the Pope celebrated a three-hour mass on St. Peter's Square, the trembling struck many observers as more severe than usual.

"This is not my field," Dr. Crucitti said in response to a barrage of questions from reporters about the Pope's tremor.

The operation Tuesday morning, which began 50 minutes after the pontiff entered the operating room, and ended at 8:40 A.M., was described by doctors as a classic appendectomy. They said it had proceeded without any complications.

In the course of the surgery which was performed by an incision, rather than so-called keyhole surgery, doctors also cleared up adhesions, or tissues that stick together, that are often the result of previous surgery.

This was Pope John Paul's sixth visit to the Gemelli Polyclinic, a hospital attached to the medical faculty of Catholic University. He has undergone abdominal surgery there three times — twice after he was wounded in an assassination attempt in 1981 and again in 1992, when doctors removed a tumor the size of an orange, described then as on the verge of turning malignant.

In the course of the last two weeks, the Italian press has repeatedly questioned the diagnosis of appendicitis, suggesting a Vatican cover-up of the Pope's ailment.

After one of his attacks of intestinal fever last summer, the Pope underwent a CAT scan.

The Vatican said the procedure showed that he was not suffering from any recurrence of a tumor.

But in that same medical bulletin came the first confirmation that the Pope does suffer from a neurological disease, when his doctors used the word "extrapyramidal" to describe the cause of the trembling in his left hand.

Besides the tremor, which first appeared more than two years ago, the Pope also walks with an increasingly slow and stiff step; his shoulders stoop and his face at times takes on a blank expression — all of which can be symptoms of Parkinson's disease, a disease relatively common among elderly people, that affects the extrapyramidal areas of the brain, which help control movement.

Mr. Navarro-Valls has never denied reports which appeared in various publications this fall explicitly linking the word "extra-pyramidal" to Parkinson's disease.

But even if the Pope does have Parkinson's disease, it is not clear how quickly it is progressing, and whether it will effect his activities.

Although he has already slowed down considerably since the early years when his constant travel and love of physical exercise earned him nicknames like "the pilgrim Pope" and "God's athlete," he still is capable of showing remarkable stamina. He has four trips on his calendar for next year, including a 10-day journey to Poland.

The Pope's strenuous schedule, and his insistence on sticking to it, is clearly a concern for his doctors.

"If I could venture my own opinion, I think that the Pope should rest more," Dr. Crucitti said.

Peter Morisi/The Associated Press

Palestinian police standing guard on Tuesday at the Gaza headquarters of the Palestinian Authority.

Kuwaiti Vote Likely to Give Government A Majority

Reuters

KUWAIT — The government is expected to muster a majority in the new Parliament after having to deal for four years with opposition domination, analysts said Tuesday.

They added that pro-government deputies, supported by 11 cabinet ministers — who become ex-officio members of Parliament — could easily steer the body away from the almost weekly confrontations the last chamber had with the government.

At least 19 of the 50 new members were regarded either as pro-government or as reluctant to oppose it.

Victory in voting Monday by the pro-government bloc had some economists concerned about the fate of plans to reform the economy and balance the budget.

"They will not be able to take unpopular decisions to reform the economy like the possible introduction of income tax," said a leading economist, Jassem Saadoun. "This is a real loss for the country."

The outgoing house, one of the Arab world's most vociferous parliaments, approved a $14 billion budget last week with a forecast deficit of $4 billion.

In that debate, a liberal, Ahmad Rubai, said that the only way to cover the shortfall was to introduce income and corporate taxes. Mr. Rubai lost his bid for re-election.

Out of 700,000 Kuwaitis, about 107,000 males had the right to select the 50 new members from 230 candidates. Analysts said turnout exceeded 75 percent in most districts.

Political parties are not officially allowed in Kuwait. The cabinet will be formed by the ruling al Sabah family.

While some Western diplomats agreed that the next government could hold a parliamentary majority, they say it could still face some tough opposition.

After the government, the winners were Shiite and Sunni Muslim fundamentalist members of Parliament and pro-Islamists, who took about 14 seats. They could muster more support on several issues from independents and tribal deputies.

Leader of Turkey Faces Censure Vote

Gadhafi Tirade Mobilizes Opposition

By Stephen Kinzer
New York Times Service

ISTANBUL — The stunning public confrontation between Turkey and Libya continued to shake the pro-Islamic government of Prime Minister Necmettin Erbakan on Tuesday, and he could face a parliamentary vote of confidence soon.

The left-leaning Republican People's Party filed a request for a parliamentary vote of censure against Mr. Erbakan, equivalent to a no-confidence vote. The ruling coalition has five more votes than the 276 it needs to survive, but some deputies from the pro-Western True Path Party, Mr. Erbakan's coalition partner, are openly unhappy with the government and could defect.

Mr. Erbakan braved strong domestic and international criticism last week by setting off on a trip to Libya, where he hoped to strengthen Turkey's ties to the Libyan leader, Moammar Gadhafi. But instead of welcoming Mr. Erbakan, one of the few world leaders who has extended a friendly hand to him, Colonel Gadhafi launched into a fierce anti-Turkish tirade at a joint news conference held in a tent near Tripoli.

Because Mr. Erbakan sat silently and refused to disassociate himself from Colonel Gadhafi's remarks, leading politicians are calling for his resignation.

Turkish politicians were quick to denounce both Colonel Gadhafi and Mr. Erbakan.

"Anyone who talks with a madman is a madman himself," said the principal opposition leader, former Prime Minister Mesut Yilmaz. "Mr. Erbakan should return to Turkey without wasting any time. He should go straight from the airport to Cankaya and submit his resignation." Cankaya is the presidential palace.

One opposition deputy, Fikri Saglar, said Mr. Erbakan would "look like a traitor" for failing to challenge Colonel Gadhafi's assertions.

Another deputy, Kamuran Inan, said Mr. Erbakan had "buried his 30-year political career in the Libyan sands."

"No one can recover from that," Mr. Inan said.

Even many of Mr. Erbakan's supporters were outraged by the Libyan statements. One of his closest aides, Abdullah Gul, an influential member of Parliament and cabinet minister who was part of the delegation visiting Libya, described Colonel Gadhafi's comments as "lunatic nonsense."

Turkey has recalled its ambassador in Libya as a sign of protest, and if Mr. Erbakan seeks to remain in office, as seems likely, he may have to face a parliamentary vote of confidence.

In his monologue Sunday, Colonel Gadhafi described Turkey as a nation that had forgotten Islam and was "under occupation" by Western powers, evidently a reference to its membership in NATO. He also denounced Turkey's ties to Israel and its military campaign against Kurdish separatists.

"Turkey's foreign policy is wrong from A to Z," Colonel Gadhafi asserted, according to reports published in Istanbul.

"Kurdistan should be established," Colonel Gadhafi said. "I am talking about the Kurdish nation. This nation should have its place in the Middle Eastern sun."

According to reporters who were present, Mr. Erbakan listened to the monologue quietly, staring at the ceiling. Colonel Gadhafi refused to take questions, and the two leaders left the tent together.

Colonel Gadhafi's criticism of Turkey's foreign policy struck sensitive nerves in a country where national pride is strong and regard for Arabs has never been high.

The mass-circulation newspaper Sabah ran a huge banner headline reading "Night of Shame."

Mr. Erbakan's three-nation trip, which concluded Tuesday in Nigeria, has been ill-starred. He was eager to visit Egypt, but President Hosni Mubarak was reluctant to invite him because of his public gestures of support for the Muslim Brotherhood, which seeks to overthrow the Egyptian government and turn the country into an Islamic republic.

Mr. Mubarak finally agreed to issue the invitation, but kept Mr. Erbakan's plane waiting in Ankara for several hours.

■ Turks Kill 118 Kurds

Turkey said its security forces killed 118 Kurdish guerrillas Tuesday in clashes that spilled over the mountainous border into northern Iraq, Reuters reported from Diyarbakir, Turkey.

Turkish F-16, Intercepted by Greeks, Crashes

Reuters

ATHENS — A Turkish F-16 fighter plane crashed near the Greek island of Chios in the eastern Aegean Sea after it was intercepted by Greek warplanes Tuesday, Greek Defense Ministry officials said.

The pilot was rescued by Greek naval forces and was taken to a hospital.

Greek officials said no shots were fired when two Mirage-2000 fighters intercepted the Turkish plane. The Greek planes were part of Greek-Cypriot military exercises.

MIDEAST: *A Clash at Peace Talks as Hebron Comes Up*

Continued from Page 1

four, said in Gaza that Palestinian negotiators at the first substantive talks at one point walked out, only to be persuaded to return by the U.S. mediation team headed by the Middle East coordinator, Dennis Ross.

The chief Israeli negotiator, Dan Shomron, a retired lieutenant general, reportedly rejected outright a Palestinian suggestion that Israel's demand for improved security precautions for Jews in Hebron could be met by appointing international observers and increasing joint Israeli-Palestinian patrols. But the chief cause of the Palestinians' irritation, the Palestinian delegate said, was Israeli refusal to discuss a timetable for the withdrawal.

Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu, despite Mr. Clinton's urging at the Washington summit conference, has adamantly refused to be bound by a timetable for the withdrawal, which had been scheduled for March.

Instead, he has emphasized the need for "adjustments" to provide additional protection for the 450 Jewish fundamentalists who have taken up residence in several buildings in the center of Hebron amid about 80,000 Palestinians.

The Israeli defense minister, Yitzhak Mordechai, said in an interview at the Defense Ministry in Tel Aviv that he first proposed changes in the Hebron security arrangements to Mr. Arafat about three weeks ago, before the violence that killed about 60 Palestinians and 15 Israeli soldiers. Since then, he said, the exchange of gunfire between Israeli soldiers and uniformed Palestinian police had created "a new situation" that made such changes even more necessary.

"If we don't make all the arrangements in the area, it will break the situation, and all the peace process will break down," he said. "We don't ask to change the agreement. We just ask to have a different understanding of the agreement."

Mr. Mordechai said that, among other things, Israel had demanded adjustments in the accords providing:

- That Israeli soldiers in Hebron retain the right to move into Palestinian-controlled areas of the town when the Israeli Army judges necessary. This would substantial broaden Israeli military authority, which under accords worked out after the Oslo agreement was to extend only over a narrowly defined neighborhood comprising the Jewish residents and about 15,000 Palestinians in the center of town.
- That Israeli authorities retain a veto over construction plans in Palestinian-controlled areas near the cluster of Jewish-inhabited buildings and the nearby Tomb of the Patriarchs. This would prevent Palestinians from erecting high buildings or military positions looking over the Jewish buildings and the Israeli-controlled neighborhood, he said.
- That Palestinian police be barred from carrying their standard-issue AK-47 assault rifles in some Palestinian-controlled areas.

A senior Netanyahu aide said the Israeli government also was demanding that Mr. Arafat's Palestinian Authority punish policemen who were involved in the exchanges of gunfire with Israeli troops and disarm Palestinian civilians who have unregistered weapons.

CORN: *Extra Genes in U.S. Harvest Worry European Union*

Continued from Page 1

percentage of U.S. corn. Only 1 percent to 2 percent of this year's harvest of the two crops consists of engineered varieties, but officials expect those percentages to grow as much as tenfold in the next year alone.

Representatives of U.S. corporate food growers and distributors bristled at the labeling proposal, noting that key U.S. agencies already have approved the crop.

But the EU has traditionally been more conservative than the United States with regard to genetically engineered organisms. Moreover, European consumers already have food jitters because of the "mad cow" disease scare.

Sensitive to the possibility of a boycott, some U.S. agricultural distributors reportedly were breaking ranks this week and quietly promising European buyers that their crops are not genetically modified. Such deals are already "in the works," said Daniel T. McGuire, a soy and corn grower and former executive director of the Interstate Grain Commission in Lincoln, Nebraska.

The engineered soybeans, produced by Monsanto of St. Louis, contain a gene only for herbicide resistance. Ciba's engineered corn contains that gene and one that allows the stalks to produce a naturally occurring insecticide called Bt.

Most worrisome to some activists, however, is a third gene in the corn — one derived from bacteria that protects the plant's cells from ampicillin, a widely used antibiotic. The ampicillin-resistance gene is used in the biotechnology process to identify young corn plants that have been successfully endowed with the other two genes. But some critics worry that the gene could "jump" from corn to cattle who consume it — rendering the antibiotic useless in the medical treatment of corn-fed cattle or even of people who eat the affected beef.

Gene jumps have been documented in other crops. A Bt gene placed in rice, for example, was later found in surrounding weeds, apparently transferred by insects. But several scientists said there is no evidence that antibiotic resistance could make such a cross-species leap and remain effective.

"It seems extremely unlikely," said Roger Beachy, head of the division of plant biology at the Scripps Research Institute in La Jolla, California, who led a study of the issue for the Food and Drug Administration.

An international coalition of health and environmental groups on Monday called for a boycott of 10 U.S. corporations that soon may include engineered corn or soy in their products. Jeremy Rifkin, president of the Foundation on Economic Trends, an interest group that helped create the coalition and has called for labeling of engineered foods, said: "Why is it that we can label everything on a product, but we have one industry that seems to be getting special treatment?"

Bomb Explodes At Corsica Resort

The Associated Press

BASTIA, Corsica — A small bomb damaged a Club Mediterranee resort village in northern Corsica early Tuesday, only hours after Prime Minister Alain Juppe of France vowed to dismantle separatist groups that use violence.

There was no immediate claim of responsibility for the explosion, which damaged the director's office at the club in Lumio, a village in upper Corsica. No one was injured.

But the bombing had the earmarks of Corsican separatist groups, which have targeted vacation resorts and villas owned by French people from the mainland. Separatists, who usually avoid inflicting injuries, bombed the Club Mediterranee at Lumio once before, in April 1992.

The bombing comes after the Corsican National Liberation Front, known as the FLNC, claimed responsibility for the bombing on Saturday of the city hall of Bordeaux.

ANATOMY: *Beyond Death, Couple Live On as Medical Images*

Continued from Page 1

at the library decided the images they needed were scans and frozen sections of the bodies of "a complete, normal adult male and female."

Six research teams, representing about 100 U.S. medical schools, competed for the job of preparing the images. In 1991, the contract went to a team at the University of Colorado at Denver, led by Dr. Victor Spitzer and Dr. David Wheelock. The team's first challenge was to find suitable cadavers, which turned out to be harder than expected.

"We were looking for a normal cadaver," said Dr. Michael Ackerman, head of the library's Visible Human Project. "Think about that. It's an oxymoron. Cadavers are not normal or they'd still be alive."

A committee of radiologists and anatomists took two years to find the male specimen, and two and a half to find the female.

"The man is excellent," Dr. Ackerman said. "Medically, he died for no reason."

But the woman showed signs of heart disease, and some researchers were disappointed because she was postmenopausal and medically less relevant to younger women. "But I think the committee reasoned that she was as good as we were going to get," Dr. Ackerman said.

The bodies were first frozen and sawed crosswise into four segments. Then, each segment was fastened into a mold, which was filled with gelatin and frozen to 94 degrees below zero Fahrenheit (minus 88 degrees centigrade). The resulting frozen blocks were then positioned on a platform with the body parts standing upright.

To make the sections, the scientists moved the platform horizontally through a rotary blade, also horizontal.

Unlike most tissue specimens, the sections were not cut or sliced, even though the images of cross sections are often referred to as slices. In fact, no slices ever existed. Millimeter slices through an entire human torso would have been too hard to handle.

"There are a lot of places in your body where things would not stick together in a slice," Dr. Spitzer said. "If you cut through the belly, everything falls apart."

So instead, the cadavers were milled, from head to foot. With each pass, the blade ground away a millimeter — less than a twenty-fifth of an inch — or a third of a millimeter, of the frozen tissue. Anything the blade left, like tendon fragments, was cut away by hand with a scalpel. Then, the newly exposed surface was photographed. Each section was therefore an image of what remained after the previous one had been ground away, and each section was destroyed in the process of exposing the next layer.

By the autumn of 1994, the three sets of Visible Man images — the CT and MRI scans, and the tissue sections — were complete. The Denver team began working on the female cadaver, cutting thinner sections in order to

DOLE: *Rained-Out Challenger Comes Down Hard on Clinton*

Continued from Page 1

Warfield said, referring to a New York prison for violent offenders.

On another front in what appeared to be a day for taking off the gloves against the president, the Dole campaign released a radio commercial that attacks Mr. Clinton for supporting "ninth-month abortions," "gays in the military and condoms for school kids."

"That tells you a lot about Bill Clinton, it does."

The 60-second spot, which the campaign said will air on Christian radio stations in the Midwest, says that America is suffering from a "moral crisis" that originates not in "your house" but "in the White House. Bill Clinton's White House."

In an appearance Tuesday morning on Don Imus's nationally syndicated radio show, Mr. Dole reinforced the new elbow-swinging character of his campaign by saying that in the next presidential debate, which occurs Oct. 16, he will probably bring up the name of Craig Livingstone, the former White House personnel security director who quit last summer amid reports that his office had improperly collected FBI files on hundreds of Republicans.

"I mean if the president knows so much, why doesn't he know who hired Craig Livingstone," Mr. Dole asked during the program.

"The president has sort of gotten a pass on it," Mr. Dole added, "but it happened in the White House."

Asked if Mr. Dole, who lags behind Mr. Clinton in opinion polls with less four weeks remaining in the campaign, has decided to go negative, Mr. Warfield said, "It is fair to conclude that Bill Clinton is not going to be successful hiding from his record for the entire campaign."

Clinton campaign aides said they saw the tough comments coming out of the Dole camp as part strategy, part stumble.

"I think it is deliberate strategy to escalate the negativity," said the deputy campaign manager, Ann Lewis. "I don't think it was intended to have Bob Dole personally delivering the message."

The White House press secretary, Michael McCurry, said: "I think he gained some ground in front of the American people by being humorous and by being respectful and by conducting himself in a civil manner at the debate on Sunday. And if he chooses to conduct himself in a different fashion in the next debate, the American people can make some judgment on what they think of that."

JAPAN: *Campaigning Opens*

Continued from Page 1

strong candidates are fighting there for one of the 500 seats in the lower house of Parliament and they each see the importance of getting the attention of people like Mr. Mori.

Koji Kakizawa, the incumbent, who represents Mr. Hashimoto's Liberal Democratic Party, said he believed at least 40 percent of the voters in this district were still undecided.

"We have a very difficult task ahead," said Mr. Kakizawa, who served briefly as foreign minister in 1994. "But from the beginning of my career, I have attracted these kinds of unaffiliated voters."

On Tuesday, his staffers were trying to attract attention by waving little orange flags, bearing a cartoon character with a spear in one hand and a shield with the word "Liberty" in the other. Mr. Kakizawa, called the "warrior for freedom" by his supporters, worked the flag-wavers into a frenzy by shouting his campaign speech with rain streaming down his face and his soaked hair flying.

But his passion might not be enough to rouse the non-voters to action.

Shigezo Hayasaka, a veteran political commentator, said that all over Japan there were so many people who do not care about the election that voter turnout might sink to the lowest since World War II.

"With so many people who don't support any single party, nobody knows if they will vote or who they will support," he said.

The outcome of the Oct. 20 vote is more difficult to predict than usual because this is Japan's first national balloting under a new electoral system.

Before, several candidates represented each district. But now, 300 of the 500 seats in the lower house will be in single-seat districts, where the top vote-getter will be the sole winner. The remaining seats will be doled out through proportional representation, based on each party's showing in the election.

Because the major political parties do not offer any stark policy differences and because bureaucrats, not politicians, wield the most power over daily life in Japan, many voters find it hard to get worked up over this race.

In the Koto Ward, Noboru Oosawa, 31, a Tokyo city politician, hopes to use his age to beat Mr. Kakizawa, 62, and Akira Kuroyanagi, 65, of the New Frontier Party.

Both of the older politicians have been in politics for three decades and Mr. Oosawa is hoping that he can turn some of the disillusionment with politics to his advantage.

"The old generation has too much power in the political world," he said, standing in his tiny campaign headquarters next to a noisy road construction site.

"We need a new balance of power. We need to tell younger voters that politics affects their daily life, in areas like taxes, insurance and medical care. We have to convince them that by using their vote, change is possible."

Mr. Oosawa's party, the newly formed Democratic Party, is competing in its first election by touting its youth.

TOMORROW: HEALTH/SCIENCE

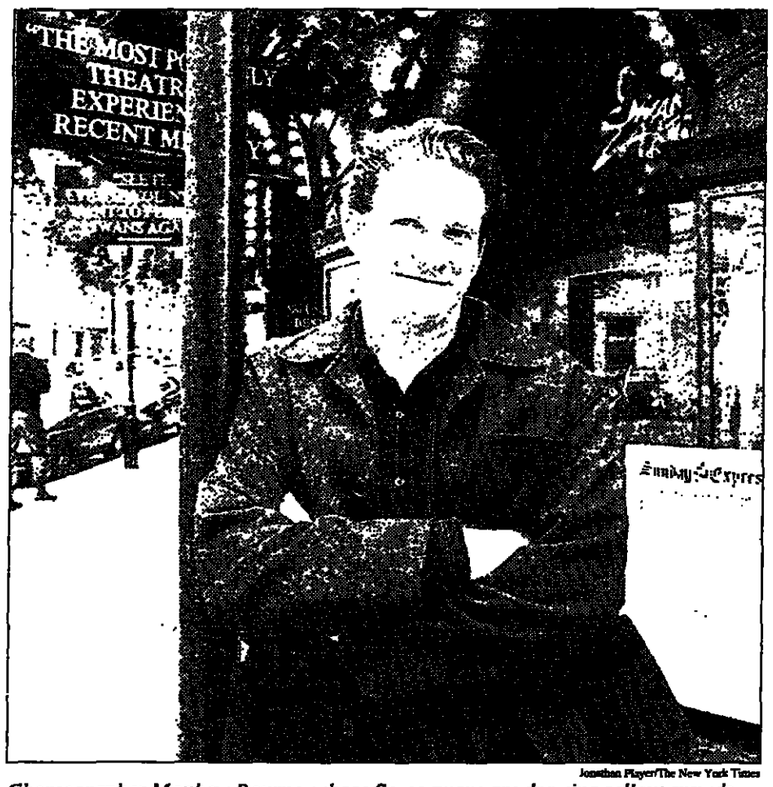
All-Male 'Swan Lake' Is a Surprise Hit

By Sarah Lyall
New York Times Service

LONDON — When it opened last year at Sadler's Wells, Matthew Bourne's provocative version of the most classic of classic ballets was immediately dubbed the "gay Swan Lake." It was not surprising: Bourne's swans were not dainty dancers in tutus, but fierce, bare-chested men in feathery pantaloons.

The result could have been a disastrous parody, a fiasco destined to make Bourne a laughingstock in London's unforgiving ballet world. But audiences and critics alike have lavished praise on the production, which is now in the midst of a run on the West End and is making sellout audiences wonder how they could ever have thought of swans as graceful ballerinas in the first place.

Bourne's "Swan Lake" — now in negotiations, with the help of the producer Sir Cameron Mackintosh, to move to Broadway in the spring — is both novel and universal, a retelling of an old story that plays with and expands its traditional meaning. "He's taken both a cheeky and a considered approach to the story, transposed it both in terms of time and place to make it relate to people's own experiences," Debra Craine, the dance critic for The Times of London, said in an interview.



Jonathan Player/The New York Times

Choreographer Matthew Bourne, whose fierce swans are drawing sellout crowds.

The male swans are not the only change brought to "Swan Lake" by Bourne, a 35-year-old choreographer who founded an innovative contemporary dance company, Adventures in Motion Pictures, nine years ago. The ballet is the latest in a series of productions by his troupe, whose works have included a "Nutcracker" set in an orphanage and "Late Flowering Lust," in which the actor Nigel Hawthorne read poems by John Betjeman while members of the company danced.

Bourne's version of "Swan Lake" owes as much to the theater as it does to classical ballet, following a story line as clear and crisp as that of any play.

"I've never been a classic choreographer; that's not the world I come from," said Bourne, who took his first dance lesson at the age of 22 and has choreographed productions as diverse as "Oliver!" for Sir Cameron (who is providing general management for "Swan Lake") and "A Midsummer Night's Dream" for the English National Opera.

He has remained faithful to Tchaikovsky's score, but used the bare bones of the familiar story — Prince falls in love with swan, wicked alternative swan enchants Prince, Prince and original swan kill themselves — as a starting point for his own narrative. Thus the work is as much about intrigue at the royal palace, the Oedipal conflicts between the Prince and his mother and the Prince's search for identity as it is about a young man's attempts to find true love.

"I wanted to do something that would relate to a modern audience — not necessarily a ballet audience, but a cinema or theater audience," Bourne said in a recent interview at the Piccadilly Theater, as his dancers warmed up onstage. "A director's main task is to tell a story, and I put the story first. The curtain goes up, and you should have no preconceived idea. No knowledge is required."

Part of his way of reaching the audience is through humor, particularly in his comic send-up of Britain's royal family. The ballet takes place sometime in the 20th century, as the main character, the adolescent Prince, struggles to break free from the straitjacket of monarchy and the vise-like grip of his evil mother, a Medea in a 1950s swing dress.

The parallels to today's royal family are obvious (there is even a figure who sells out the Prince to the tabloids), but Bourne says the Prince isn't Charles, exactly. "He is an amalgamation of all princes and kings this century," he said. "They stutter; they're timid; none are right for the position of king. He's in a long line of unsuitable kings."

Craine said Bourne had made the ballet accessible to the general public, without condescending.

"Dance sometimes has this image of being an arduous task that the audience has to undergo for some sort of enlightenment," she said. "But he's shown that you can go and see a performance and have a terrific time and not worry about not understanding the language or having to make an artistic assessment of what you're seeing. At the same time, he hasn't said, 'Because you don't know anything about dance, I'm going to produce the lowest common denominator.'"

The ballet has proved so exciting that Mikhail Baryshnikov dropped in and asked Bourne to choreograph for him, and the ballerina Lynn Seymour asked if she could dance the role of the Queen later this fall. (She can, Bourne said.) Bourne is the first to admit that his sexy male swans — particularly Adam Cooper, a principal dancer on loan from the Royal Ballet who plays the male version of the Odette-Odile role on alternate nights — have helped draw the crowds. But, he says, the idea came to him in an uncalculating flash. "Their enormous wingspan, their power, the violence that swans can erupt into — all that suggested male rather than female dancers," he said.

Bourne studied the swans in St. James's Park here and showed his dancers a slow-motion videotape of an angry swan attacking a fishing boat. "Swans are not always beautiful, and they're not always gliding," he said. He strove, he said, to evoke the swannish ungainliness the birds show when, for example, they land on the water and shift their weight backward. "It's an odd, almost ugly thing, and it's very undancerly," he said.

Bourne is loath, however, to impose his own meaning on the ballet. Part of this is an effort to let people decide for themselves: for every person who reads homosexual love in the charged relationship between the Odette-Odile figure (here simply called the Swan) and the Prince, there is someone else who sees the Swan as the Prince's idealized version of himself. This is true even in the pivotal third act, when the Swan appears at the royal ball with tight leather trousers and a louche attitude, seducing everyone in sight.

Is the Prince in love with him? "Of course it can be seen as a gay love story," said Bourne, "but it can also be seen as a story about someone with no love in his life who's yearning for something more."

Celebrating (?) A Distant TV Era

By Sheridan Morley
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — It was Jean Anouilh who famously divided his plays into "*pieces roses*" and "*pieces noires*" and I guess the same could go for Neil Simon. The darker plays have usually been the most autobiographical, but "Laughter on the 23rd Floor" (Queens) intriguingly straddles the borderline where farces meet facts.

Seen originally on Broadway four years ago, this is the one about Si-

LONDON STAGE

mon's early years as a comedy scriptwriter on American television's weekly "Your Show of Shows." Back in 1953, Simon briefly shared an office with the equally young Woody Allen, Larry Gelbart, Carl Reiner, Mel Brooks and his own brother Danny. They had all been assembled by the one who was then by far the greatest star and yet is now almost totally forgotten: Sid Caesar, the "Max Prince" of this play.

As played now by Gene Wilder, himself of course a graduate of the later Mel Brooks academy, Prince is a strange, manic loner, forever ramming his fist through office walls in frustration at what NBC is trying to do to his show and himself. Simon has written him at the beginning of his decline; already, by 1953, the NBC moguls were starting to doubt the wisdom of live, 90-minute comedy shows, especially when run by a talent so uncontrollable as that of Caesar.

And there was another problem. The witch-hunting McCarthy committee was already hoping to target television writers, especially those as dangerously anarchic as Caesar's army, for being potential Communist sympathizers. So "Laughter on the 23rd Floor" is at once a celebration of Prince and a lament for his downfall; the problem for British audiences lies in trying to assess how much of a loss Sid Caesar really was to American prime-time television, and here I have my own difficulties.

But there is this wonderful performance from Gene Wilder, a strange, introverted, fascinating actor. Unlike the comic he plays, Wilder is hugely disciplined on the set and therefore a great deal more hilarious, because every loony thing he says and does comes from a deep interior logic that makes it absolutely normal once you accept the bizarre mechanisms of his own thought process.

Downstairs at the Ambassadors, or whatever the Royal Court is now calling the theater they have deconstructed for a short visit while the builders take over Sloane Square, Mark Ravenhill's "Shopping and ..." (the full title is unprintable) is at times a sensationally shocking as its name, which is giving typesetters and broadcasters headaches all over London.

Like a south of England "Trainspotting" this brutal, brusque, briskly disturbing play offers simulated male buggery and assorted other attacks on the susceptibilities of an audience who might be alerted by the late (9:30) start time to expect the equivalent of a double-X movie.

But Ravenhill has a curiously poetic ability to pinpoint the language and despair of junkie drifters, so that when one of them quotes out of context the closing speech of "Uncle Vanya" it becomes unbearably touching instead of farcically over the top.

Robin Soans does his usual suave villain as the drug dealer and the otherwise young and untried cast achieves a terrible kind of Ecstasy-induced alienation. Ravenhill is a writer to watch, if only from behind eyes half-closed at the nightmares he stages.

PARIS FASHION

Ferre's Happy Ending for Dior

By Suzy Menkes
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Dancers twirled down the runway tossing out lilies-of-the-valley — Dior's symbolic flower — to make an upbeat finale to Gianfranco Ferre's valedictory collection.

"For me, it is a happy ending," the designer said of his departure from Dior after eight years to concentrate on his own Italian fashion house.

In the classic collection — give or take the embroidery clinging to the front of sheer chiffon bustiers — Ferre reinforced the grand old image of the house. He has made a few contributions to the myth, such as stiff white blouses standing to attention round the body and the fact that he has steered the Dior customer from skirts to sleek, narrow pants. That is just as well, for the few over-the-knee skirts with flaring jackets suggest not just Dior's 1950 glory years, but that its clients might also be fiftysomething.

You want a new Dior image? It's in the bag! Although we know that the Dior bag (as used by Princess Diana) is a best-seller, did we really need to see so many distracting purses on the runway? Out would come some elegant evening tunic, gleaming like mother of pearl. And voila! There was a miniature version of the bag. Your eyes were just absorbing Op Art patterns on black-and-white swimsuits when the model heaved her beach bag into view. Then came the apotheosis: quilted dresses, jackets and quilt-print chiffon blouses. A homage to That Bag.

Ferre would never do such an unsubtle marketing gimmick on his own runway — although he did give a reprise of last week's Milan show in naked torsos, seen from the back, above narrow jeans.

But in the best of the Dior collection, the designer gave the best of himself, which is a sculptor's skill with tailoring for jackets that were snugly seamed. For evening, short bright shift dresses jangling with paillettes competed for attention with long columns of crepe in bright colors. Wafting white chiffon dresses with lily-of-the-valley decoration was a sweet way of saying "Arrivederla."

Moore/Thomas

Ferre waves goodbye after his final collection for Dior.

Dries Van Noten was a world and a generation away. A battalion of models in slender butterfly-wing dresses that ended his show symbolized the forward march of the Belgian designer. For his powerful collection expressed the romantic softness that is the essence of modern fashion.

It was as done by combining the rigor of an long skinny silhouette with free associations of color and print and absolute freedom in the way the clothes were layered together: over pants as a base would be a fluttering tunic, a sleeveless sweater with a knee-length dress, or a jersey blouse above ankle-length skirt. To break up the austere line, ruffles might suddenly ripple down the side of a wrap-skirt.

Van Noten's skill was to make sense of fashion's new look by associating the long-line silhouette and often somber colors, with light and airy fabrics, so that even a four-pocket military jacket looked like a cumulus of chiffon. The skillful prints included bold leaves, small flowers or even bird patterns. Colors started as dusty and washed-out as the sand-scattered floor. Then there would be a splash of orange pants; a gamut of greeny-blues; and finally the vivid pinks of Van Noten's beloved India.

As delicately as the thin, jeweled headbands, an ethnic theme was wound into the collection, which was held in an empty warehouse with translucent glass roof — symbolic of the free spirit of the designer and the airiness of his fine collection.

Sweet, pure choir songs accompanied Junya Watanabe's show as models walked dreamily past the Gothic windows and wooden pillars of an old convent. If only the clothes could have been as pure and simple as the soundtrack. The Japanese designer, who works under the umbrella of Comme des Garcons, makes each jacket a radar chart of seams. That was clever stuff, but it worked only for the shapely vests and they were worn over complex skirts, draped at the back and with the models wearing wigs as wide as a cure's hat and fancy brocade slippers.

Occasionally something delicious came out — a dress with a square Tudor neckline or or a pinstriped dress with a touch of Chinese flower embroidery. But as the soundtrack sang: " 'Tis the gift to be simple," Watanabe has yet to learn not to try so hard. But the reason that the Paris collections are so important is that designers showing here want to take fashion to the outer limits of their imaginations.

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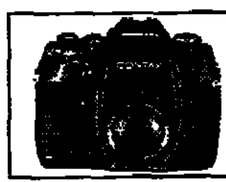
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Record Labels Recycle Old Gold

By Nancy Tartaglione
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Times are tough in the music business, and some record labels have turned to mining gold — old gold.

As the aging music legends of the '60s and '70s become the dinosaurs of rock, labels are busy unearthing previously unreleased tracks to repackage and expand old albums as a way to capitalize on the sure-fire popularity of their catalog stars.

All around, 1995 was an unimpressive year for the music business. Unit sales slipped 0.9 percent from 1994, according to the Recording Industry Association of America. Although it was not enormous, the drop was unsettling when compared with a rise of 17.5 percent in 1994 from 1993.

Every major label has a store of unreleased songs in its attic, and — according to Tim Chacksfield, catalog marketing manager for the British record company EMI PLC, whose artists include the Beatles and David Bowie — "catalog is always looked upon as the instant savior when the budgets are in trouble."

Indeed, the catalog divisions of major record companies account for between 40 percent and 60 percent of revenue, according to industry sources.

One of the most durable bands in rock-and-roll history, the Who, has made a lucrative business out of the reissue process. Sales have been bolstered by the success of the band's rock opera "Tommy" on Broadway and its current "Quadrophenia" tour in the United States.

In February 1995, the Who released a version of the group's 1970 concert album "Live at Leeds" with eight additional tracks. According to SoundScan Inc., which tracks record sales, the disk has already sold 127,000 units in the United States alone.

A new edition of "Who's Next," released in 1971, has also sold well and prompted Polydor, the label that owns the band's entire catalog outside North America, to follow suit with a reprise of "Who Are You?" and "Who By Numbers," both of which are to be released late this year with bonus tracks.

Who really wants to hear these retreads? According to Nick Stuart, head of group catalog marketing for Polygram U.K., who works with Rod Stewart and Elton John among others, there are several markets, including collectors and "new younger people who don't feel that they have to necessarily listen to Oasis and Blur."

But largely, it's the baby-boomers, the aging but increasingly affluent consumers born from 1946 to 1964. "You get a new CD player and you need something to play on it, so you go for something that you know and love — you buy a sparkling new version of your favorite album," Mr. Stuart said.

Other artists milking the cash cow of baby-boomer consumership include Elton John, David Bowie, Deep Purple and Jefferson Airplane. All of those artists have seen staples of their repertoire dusted off, added to, repackaged and released to a warm, if not sizzling, response.

But the baby-boomers' demands and the softening of industry numbers are not the only reasons for the move toward vintage recordings. Another is recent advances in technology, which allow much more material to be put onto a single CD. When bands such as the Beatles and the Who were recording original music in their heyday, vinyl records could only hold 38 to 40 minutes of music. With the appearance of the compact disk in 1983, its 60 minutes of space encouraged the transfer of albums to disk, often in a remixed and remastered form.

Now, a CD can hold 78 minutes of material, and labels are filling up that space with whatever previously unreleased tracks they can find in their catalog closets.

Added value is another recurring theme. Paul Verna, review editor for Billboard magazine, said, "The CD being longer allows people to just put more information on there, in order to give the customer what they're paying for — more quantity if not quality."

But that view is not shared by some critics. John Alroy, who manages a Web site called Wilson and Alroy's Record Reviews, says fans are being

See RECORDS, Page 17

German Wage Demands Start Low

Unexpectedly Weak Jobs Report Undercuts Union's Stance

By John Schmid
International Herald Tribune

FRANKFURT — Germany's biggest labor union launched contract negotiations Tuesday with a relatively meek wage demand that sharply contrasted with its militant stand on other labor issues in recent weeks.

IG Metall, predicting that layoffs will continue in the automobile, metalworking and engineering sectors, said it would seek a 1997 raise that would just compensate for inflation if employers agreed to spend the equivalent of a further 2.5 percent to 3 percent on job-security provisions.

Separately, underlining the forces that have humbled the trade union ahead of its wage negotiations, government figures Tuesday showed a sharp rise in German unemployment for the second consecutive month, a figure that surprised the many who had forecast an improvement in the labor market.

Unemployment rose by a seasonally adjusted 39,000 in September to 3.99 million, the highest adjusted level since Germany began collecting such figures in 1962. The increase followed an adjusted rise of 22,000 in August, revised from 14,000.

Economists, who pay close attention to the adjusted figures, gave scant attention to the fact that unemployment fell in unadjusted terms, albeit only slightly, as summer vacationers drifted back to work.

Unadjusted jobless rolls fell to 3.85 million, or 10.1 percent of the work force, from 3.90 million, or 10.2 percent, in August, according to the Federal Labor Office.

In setting out its wage demands, IG Metall acknowledged that inflation in 1997 was expected to be a tame 2 percent at most.

Such moderation contrasts with recent militant rhetoric from the union, which mobilized nearly 150,000 workers last week to walk out in protest of German industry's plans to cut sick-pay benefits. In a truce agreement Monday, the union suspended its protests after employers agreed to discuss the issue and leave sick pay unchanged for now.

The moderate wage demands also offset the union's earlier threats to fight for a big rise in wages if employers failed to create 100,000 new jobs. Few if any of those jobs were ever created, in an industry that has seen mostly layoffs since the 1993 recession.

Instead of demanding fat pay increases this time, the union will leverage everything it can in return for measures to enhance job security, the chairman of IG Metall, Klaus Zwickel, said.

Mass layoffs already have decimated the union's membership, which has fallen to 2.7 million from a peak of 3.6 million in 1991.

IG Metall is seeking a guarantee from employers to spend more on measures, such as limiting overtime, that would spread existing work among as many employees as possible. These and other job-security enhancements would add up to a "theoretical" wage increase of between 4.5 percent and 5 percent, the union said.

Hyundai Chooses Scotland For $3.6 Billion Chip Plant

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SEOUL — Hyundai Electronics Industries Co. said Tuesday it would invest more than $3.6 billion to build a semiconductor manufacturing complex in Scotland.

The new complex, its fourth overseas, will eventually employ 2,000 people, the company said. Construction will start in March, with production to begin in December 1998.

Hyundai Electronics said it chose to build in Dunfermline, about 15 miles (24 kilometers) north of Edinburgh, to avoid high investment costs at home, such as the expense of obtaining land, which have led a growing number of South Korean companies to expand overseas.

The company is also building a memory chip plant in Oregon and expects to complete a chip plant in China this month.

The Scotland complex will consist of two wafer fabrication plants on the same 150-acre (60-hectare) site. It will produce 64-megabit dynamic random access memory chips, moving later to 256-megabit D-RAM chips on eight-inch silicon wafers. Production capacity will be 30,000 wafers a month.

The project's first phase is a $1.55 billion wafer-plant investment that Hyundai said would create 1,000 jobs; the second phase adds a $2.1 billion wafer plant and 1,000 jobs.

Britain's secretary of state for Scotland, Michael Forsyth, said he signed the agreement to build the plant with Hyundai on Monday night. He said the move was "very good news for Scotland" and characterized it as "part of a pattern" of companies "flocking to Britain."

In July, LG Group, another big South Korean electronics company, said it would build a $2.6 billion factory to make semiconductor and television parts in Wales.

(AP, Bridge News, Bloomberg)

A Shuffling Of Big Macs

Bloomberg Business News

OAK BROOK, Illinois — McDonald's Corp. shuffled its senior management Tuesday to try to revive faltering domestic operations.

Jack Greenberg, currently the restaurant company's chief financial officer, will become the head of its U.S. restaurants. Edward Rensi, the current chief executive of U.S. restaurants, will report to him.

"They clearly feel that there are real problems in their U.S. business right now," said Damon Brundage, an analysts at NatWest Securities Corp. "It's time perhaps to try some new leadership with some new ideas and to take a new approach."

Michael Conley, a senior vice president and controller, will become chief financial officer.

The company's chief of marketing, Paul Schrage, plans to retire within a year. David Green will head international marketing, while Brad Ball will head U.S. marketing.

MEDIA MARKETS

Big Bucks for Telecoms? Look Again

By Mark Landler
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — "Cash is king," Robert Maxwell used to say; and even if the late British media mogul did not heed his own words in making deals, his motto is timely for today's frenzied deal-makers.

In the media and telecommunications industries, where much of this year's merger activity has taken place, slumping stock prices have recently eroded the value of several landmark deals.

WorldCom Inc.'s takeover of MFS Communications Co., which was valued at $14.4 billion when it was announced Aug. 26, now has a value of $11.8 billion.

That is because WorldCom shares have dropped about 16 percent, to $22.125 on Tuesday, on fears that the long-distance carrier had paid too much for MFS.

U S West Inc. and Continental Cablevision Inc., which announced a $10.8 billion merger in February, said Monday they had agreed to a reduced price for the U S West stock that is being used to acquire Continental.

Shares of U S West Media Group, which tracks the performance of the phone company's cable properties and is being used to finance the deal, have fallen 20 percent since the deal was announced — a decline so steep it threatened to derail the merger.

But Continental agreed Monday to value U S West Media Group's shares at $21, a 19 percent premium to their closing price of $17.625 on Tuesday, which will allow the companies to close the deal by the end of November.

The MFS-WorldCom deal also seems likely to go through, analysts said.

Still, several Wall Street bankers said the weakness in the shares of telephone companies could — at least temporarily — constrict the flood of deals that has transformed these industries in recent months.

"WorldCom has spooked people about making these bold-stroke deals," said one banker, who spoke on condition of anonymity.

In addition, phone companies are still struggling to make sense of the regulatory changes unleashed by the Telecommunications Act of 1996. Until the new rules are set, analysts said, even deal-minded executives may hold back.

"It's almost like you've just run a marathon, and you need a couple of days off before you can run it again," said Daniel Reingold, an analyst at Merrill Lynch & Co.

With telephone companies' reliable earnings and cash flow, their shares are a

See VALUE, Page 17

France Telecom Sale Set

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PARIS — France will sell about 20 percent of France Telecom next April as it readies the state-owned giant for privatization, Telecommunications Minister Francois Fillon said in an interview published Tuesday.

The sale, in the second half of April 1997, will be aimed mainly at private individual investors, he told the French financial daily La Tribune Desfosses.

Mr. Fillon said he wanted the deal to be as ambitious as the privatization of Deutsche Telekom, the German phone company, which aims to attract 2 million individual shareholders.

Germany is expected to raise about $7.65 billion from the sale of 20 percent of Deutsche Telekom in November. Investment houses have valued all of France Telecom at between 100 billion and 200 billion French francs, or $20 billion to $40 billion.

The sale has faced fierce resistance from unions and the opposition Socialist Party, who fear that privatization will result in job cuts.

After the sale, Mr. Fillon said, 10 percent of the capital would be reserved for France Telecom employees. Another slice could go to Deutsche Telekom as a part of a cross-shareholding agreement, he said, but he added that a 20 percent stake in Deutsche Telekom could be too high. Paris would retain a controlling 51 percent.

Mr. Fillon also said he hoped a third major telecom operator would emerge as European telecommunications are deregulated starting Jan. 1, 1998. Generale des Eaux, an engineering and construction group, has already announced plans to challenge France Telecom as a full operator, starting with business services. "It's not desirable for us to have a duopoly," Mr. Fillon said.

(Reuters, Bloomberg, AP)

CURRENCY & INTEREST RATES

Cross Rates

Oct. 8

	$	£	D.M.	F.F.	Lira	D.Fl	B.F.	S.F.	Yen	C$	Peseta
Amsterdam	1.714	2.679	1.1223	0.3321	0.1129*	—	5.4495*	1.3709	1.6403*	1.2655	1.334*
Brussels	31.50	49.0675	20.595	6.098	2.0729*	18.3575	—	25.1105	0.2827	23.31	24.41*
Frankfurt	1.5253	2.3824	—	0.2957	0.1006*	0.8911	4.8554*	1.2225	1.3721*	1.1261	1.1889*
London (a)	1.5685	0.5048	2.3874	8.0669	2,372.30	2.6803	49.180	1.9546	174.84	2.118	200.99
Madrid	128.346	200.476	84.134	24.88	8.46*	74.964	4.0852	102.99	115.502*	94.748	—
Milan	1,515.80	2,366.34	994.80	294.30	—	894.89	48.179	1,217.38	13.607	1,120.55	11.806
New York (b)	—	1.5635a	1.5295	5.167	1,519.80	1.7143	31.50	1.254	111.595	1.3539	128.70
Paris	5.1595	8.0575	3.3815	—	0.34*	3.013	0.1648	4.1394	4.6623*	3.8082	4.019*
Tokyo	111.28	173.79	72.44	21.51	0.734	64.75	3.5279	88.65	—	82.20	0.8624
Toronto	1.3544	2.1164	0.8882	0.2624	0.0893*	0.7981	4.3004*	1.0806	1.2143*	—	1.053*
Zurich	1.2585	1.9522	0.8186	0.2422	0.0822*	0.7294	3.9707*	—	1.12*	0.9232	0.9726*
1 ECU	1.2594	0.8057	1.9198	6.4917	1,980.25	2.1546	39.5372	1.5683	139.838	1.705	161.521
1 SDR	1.4489	0.9225	2.1978	7.4308	2,186.03	2.4469	45.2544	1.7976	160.226	1.9471	184.937

Closings in Amsterdam, London, Milan, New York, Paris, and Zurich, fixings in other centers; Toronto rates at 3 p.m.
*a: To buy one pound; b: To buy one dollar; *Units of 100; N.Q.: not quoted; N.A.: not available.*

Other Dollar Values

Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $
Argent. peso	0.9988	Greek drac.	239.72	Mex. peso	7.521	S. Afr. rand	4.534
Australian $	1.2698	Hong Kong $	7.7315	N. Zealand $	1.4476	S. Kor. won	828.80
Austrian sch.	10.733	Hung. forint	158.84	Norw. krone	6.4915	Swed. krona	6.5989
Brazil real	1.027	Indian rupee	35.625	Phil. peso	26.26	Taiwan $	27.49
Chinese yuan	8.3307	Indo. rupiah	2322.25	Polish zloty	2.87	Thai baht	25.45
Czech koruna	27.36	Irish £	0.6238	Port. escudo	154.30	Turkish lira	92646.0
Danish krone	5.8445	Israeli shek.	3.1903	Russ ruble	5418.00	UAE dirham	3.6705
Egypt. pound	3.3945	Kuwaiti dinar	0.3002	Saudi riyal	3.75	Venez. boliv.	464.65
Fin. markka	4.5535	Malay. ring.	2.502	Sing. $	1.4099		

Forward Rates

Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day	Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day
Pound Sterling	1.5613	1.5607	1.5605	Japanese yen	110.62	109.17	109.65
Canadian dollar	1.3517	1.3499	1.3477	Swiss franc	1.2439	1.2401	1.2358
Deutsche mark	1.5226	1.5198	1.5166				

Sources: ING Bank (Amsterdam); Indosuez Bank (Brussels); Banca Commerciale Italiana (Milan); Banque de France (Paris); Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi (Tokyo); Royal Bank of Canada (Toronto); IMF (SDR). Other data from the Associated Press, Bloomberg and Reuters.

Libid-Libor Rates

Oct. 8

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc	Yen	ECU
1-month	5 1/4 - 5 3/8	2 15/16 - 3 1/16	1 3/8 - 1 1/2	5 1/2 - 6	3 1/4 - 3 1/2	3/8 - 1/2	4 5/16 - 4 7/16
3-month	5 3/8 - 5 1/2	2 7/8 - 3 1/8	1 7/16 - 1 9/16	5 3/4 - 6	3 3/8 - 3 1/2	7/16 - 1/2	4 5/16 - 4 7/16
6-month	5 1/2 - 5 5/8	2 7/8 - 3 1/8	1 7/16 - 1 9/16	5 15/16 - 6	3 7/16 - 3 9/16	7/16 - 9/16	4 5/16 - 4 7/16
1-year	5 13/16 - 5 15/16	3 1/8 - 3 1/4	1 3/8 - 1 1/2	6 1/4 - 6 3/8	3 1/2 - 3 5/8	9/16 - 11/16	4 1/2 - 4 5/8

Sources: Reuters, Lloyds Bank.
Rates applicable to interbank deposits of $1 million minimum (or equivalent).

Key Money Rates

United States	Close	Prev
Discount rate	5.00	5.00
Prime rate	8 1/4	8 1/4
Federal funds	4 3/4	5.00
3-month CDs	4.84	4.87
CP 180 days direct	5.33	5.33
3 month Treasury bill	4.99	4.93
1-year Treasury bill	5.25	5.24
2-year Treasury bill	5.91	5.88
5-year Treasury note	6.28	6.26
7-year Treasury note	6.39	6.37
10-year Treasury note	6.54	6.53
30-year Treasury bond	6.80	6.78
Merrill Lynch 30-day RA	4.88	4.88
Japan		
Discount rate	0.50	0.50
Call money	0.39	0.38
1-month interbank	0.53	0.53
3-month interbank	0.53	0.53
6-month interbank	0.59	0.59
10-year Govt bond	2.75	2.76
Germany		
Lombard rate	4.50	4.50
Call money	3.10	3.10
1-month interbank	3.12	3.12
3-month interbank	3.16	3.16
6-month interbank	3.17	3.17
10-year Bund	5.97	6.01

Britain		
Bank base rate	5 3/4	5 3/4
Call money	6.00	5 15/16
1-month interbank	5 3/4	5 3/4
3-month interbank	5 7/8	5 7/8
6-month interbank	5 15/16	5 15/16
10-year Gilt	7.41	7.40
France		
Intervention rate	3.25	3.25
Call money	3 3/4	3 3/4
1-month interbank	3 3/8	3 7/16
3-month interbank	3 7/16	3 1/2
6-month interbank	3 1/2	3 1/2
10-year OAT	6.10	5.97

Sources: Reuters, Bloomberg, Merrill Lynch, Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi, Commerzbank, Credit Lyonnais.

Gold

	A.M.	P.M.	Ch'ge
Zurich	381.35	380.90	+0.65
London	381.00	380.25	+0.15
New York	383.50	383.40	+0.80

U.S. dollars per ounce. London official fixings; Zurich and New York opening and closing prices; New York Comex (Dec.)
Source: Reuters.

Global Private Banking

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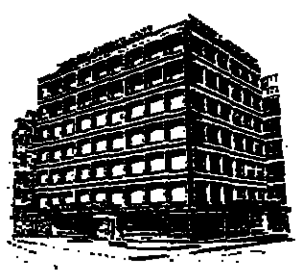
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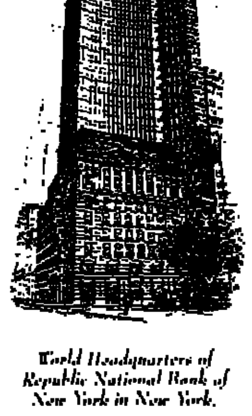
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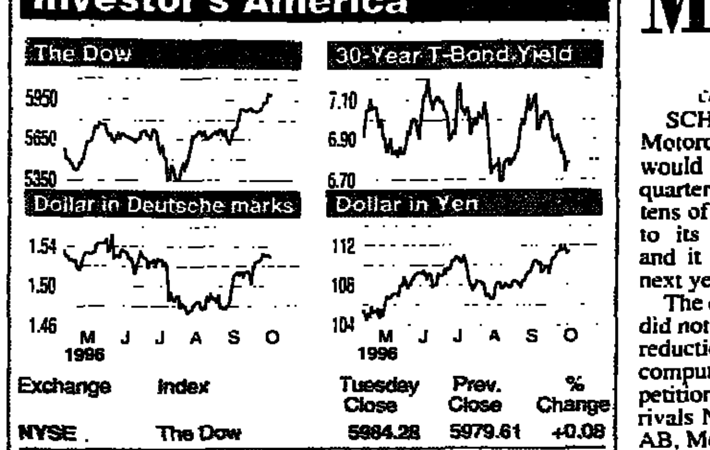
THE AMERICAS

Investor's America



Exchange	Index	Tuesday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
NYSE	The Dow	5984.28	5979.61	+0.08
NYSE	S&P 500	703.02	703.38	-0.05
NYSE	S&P 100	678.90	679.51	-0.09
NYSE	Composite	374.98	374.74	+0.06
U.S.	Nasdaq Composite	1246.32	1250.56	-0.34
AMEX	Market Value	582.27	582.22	+0.01
Toronto	TSE Index	5438.35	5441.52	-0.06
São Paulo	Bovespa	66372.70	65779.40	+0.90
Mexico City	Bolsa	3338.06	3345.45	-0.22
Buenos Aires	Merval	587.92	579.06	+1.53
Santiago	IPSA General	5604.50	5562.51	+0.75
Caracas	Capital General	N.A.	6335.53	-

Source: Bloomberg, Reuters International Herald Tribune

Motorola Warns on Earnings

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SCHAUMBURG, Illinois — Motorola Inc. said Tuesday it would take charges against fourth-quarter earnings totaling "several tens of millions of dollars" related to its semiconductor businesses, and it signaled that prospects for next year were dimming.

The charges, which the company did not detail, result from spending reductions caused by slow sales of computer chips and increased competition from its cellular-phone rivals Nokia AB and LM Ericsson AB, Motorola said.

Motorola late Monday reported a 59 percent drop in third-quarter earnings from a year earlier, to $206 million, a decline attributed partly to a recession in the semiconductor industry. It said lower prices in the cellular-telephone and paging businesses also had hurt the results.

Sales slumped 6 percent, to $6.5 billion, in the quarter.

Motorola shares closed down $1.25 at $48.50 on the New York Stock Exchange.

"Motorola was in two high-profile businesses, and both have gone south," said Rick Berry, an analyst at Murphy, Marseilles, Smith & Nammack.

While Motorola expects a "modest recovery" in its semiconductor business and in the industry in 1997, the company told analysts that investors should not expect "double-digit" profit margins in that business next year.

Motorola said its general systems segment, which includes its cellular phone business, had a 2 percent decline in sales to $2.6 billion because growth in orders for handsets was too low to offset declining prices. Falling prices and slipping demand for cellular-phone batteries hurt earnings in the automotive, energy and controls sector.

Semiconductor sales tumbled 19 percent from a year earlier, to $1.8 billion, with new orders falling 33 percent and operating margins shaved to the break-even level. Only the automotive sector was stronger than in 1995.

Continuing weakness in semiconductors and cellular phones will force a new round of cost-cutting, including job cuts, the company said.

It did not specify how many of its 140,000 workers would lose their jobs, but it said the job cuts would have an initial cost that would reduce its profit in the near term.

"The company is expanding cost-cutting actions already under way, including manufacturing and work-force adjustments," Christopher Galvin, president and chief operating officer, said.

Motorola early this year began cutting costs by halting building expansion and new construction. It also reduced employee work schedules and began some layoffs, said Ed Gams, director of investor relations.

On the other hand, Motorola announced it would significantly increase employment at Iridium Inc. in 1997. Iridium, in which it holds a 25 percent stake, is a venture with other communications companies to provide global satellite communications services. It plans to begin service in the fourth quarter of 1998.

But Gary Tooker, vice chairman and chief executive, said that spending on Iridium would cut into Motorola's 1997 earnings.

(Bloomberg, AP, NYT)

Weaker Profit Picture Thwarts Tech Rally

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Semiconductor stocks rose Tuesday on optimism that increased demand for computer chips would spur a rebound in profits next year, but disappointing earnings outlooks from some blue-chip companies pulled the overall market lower.

The Dow Jones industrial average rose to an intraday record of 6,010.00 before retreating to 5,966.77, down 13.04 from Monday. It was the second day the 30-stock average had marched above the 6,000 mark only to fall back. Declining issues outnumbered advancers by a 6-to-5 ratio on the New York Stock Exchange.

Among the Dow gainers were Merck, up 1⅛ to 71½; Eastman Kodak, up ⅞ to 76¼, and IBM, up ¾ to 128⅜. AlliedSignal fell 1 to 64⅞.

Disappointing earnings from Motorola cast a gloom over the day, with its shares falling 1¼ to 48½. For the third quarter in a row, the cellular-phone and chip company reported profit that failed to meet expectations.

"Without companies reporting good earnings, the market can't go much higher," said Peter DaPuzzo, president of Cantor, Fitzgerald & Co. "Motorola's weakness will probably spread to the other chip companies." Many semiconductor shares gained, however. LSI Logic was up 1 to 24½, Texas Instruments was up ¾ to 55, and Micron Technology, the most active Big Board stock, was up ¼ to 31½.

Chip stocks were helped by expectations that the Semiconductor Industry Association's book-to-bill ratio for September, scheduled for release after the close of trading, would show an increase from August. A jump in the ratio, which compares the value of new orders to that of shipments, would represent the second consecutive month of rising orders for computer chips.

The Nasdaq composite index, which set a record Monday, was down 3.54 at 1,247.33. The technology-heavy index was led lower by St. Jude Medical, down 1½ to 40¼; Glenayre Technologies, down ½ to 19⅞, and U.S. Robotics, down 2½ to 71⅝. Arakis Energy, the most active Nasdaq stock, rose 29/32 to 4 5/32 on reports the company will soon close a financing deal for a major pipeline project in Sudan.

While some investors said the problems Motorola was experiencing may be of its own doing, the profit slowdown could be an indication that overall U.S. corporate earnings will be disappointing this quarter, analysts said.

U.S. STOCKS

Companies that have already warned of disappointing earnings for the third quarter include AT&T, down ⅝ Tuesday to 39⅜, and Whirlpool, up ⅛ to 49⅜.

Another ill omen for stocks came from the bond market, where the yield on the benchmark 30-year Treasury bond was up two basis points to 6.80 percent. Falling bond yields have helped fuel the stock market's recent rally to records.

American Brands was among the day's biggest gainers, rising 3¼ to 47¾ on news that the company will spin off its Gallaher Tobacco unit and focus on brand-name consumer products. Wal-Mart Stores was up ⅛ to 49⅜. The retailer reported a 13.2 percent rise in sales last month, to $9.59 billion. *(Bloomberg, AP)*

Very briefly:

A Silent Intel Cites Ballot Measure

NEW YORK (AFX) — Intel Corp. said Tuesday that it would not discuss its business outlook for the fourth quarter and beyond and would restrict an analysts' meeting next week to a review of third-quarter performance.

It said the restrictions stemmed from concern about an initiative to be voted on in California in November that could make corporations liable for predictions about performance.

Union Sees Full GM Canada Strike

TORONTO (Bridge News) — The president of the Canadian Auto Workers union, Buzz Hargrove, said Tuesday a strike at the remaining General Motors plants in Windsor, London and Woodstock in Ontario was unavoidable.

"There's no question the balance of the workers will go out on the picket lines tomorrow night," Mr. Hargrove said. The workers in the three cities would join nearly 20,000 GM Canada workers already on strike in Ontario and Quebec.

• **Shell Canada** said it had agreed to sell its chemical business for $465 million before tax to a subsidiary of **Shell International Chemicals.**

• **CyberCash Inc.** announced an alliance with **Netscape Communications Corp.** in which Netscape would use CyberCash's system for making retail purchases on the Internet.

• **Oppenheimer Funds Inc.** bought the investment advisory business of **Jefferson-Pilot Corp.**, the companies said. Terms were not disclosed. As part of the deal, the four mutual funds of J P Investment Management Co. will be merged into funds managed by Oppenheimer.

• **SunTrust Banks Inc.**'s third-quarter net income rose 8.4 percent, spurred by growth in revenue-generating assets and slow growth in expenses. The bank said net income rose to $155.6 million from $143.7 million last year.

Bridge News, WP, Reuters, Bloomberg

Strong Drug Sales Lift Abbott Net

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ABBOTT PARK, Illinois — Abbott Laboratories said Tuesday that third-quarter earnings rose 10 percent because of strong worldwide pharmaceutical sales.

The maker of drugs, medical devices, testing kits and Similac infant formula said net income for the three months to Sept. 30 rose to $421 million as revenue increased 11 percent to $2.65 billion.

The company said the growth was paced partly by a pick-up in sales of Abbott's prescription pharmaceuticals, which include the antibiotic Biaxin and the schizophrenia treatment Depakote.

Investment in research and development rose 9 percent to $279 million, Abbott said.

Fluctuations in currency rates caused by a strong U.S. dollar reduced the value of total sales by 2.6 percent, the company said.

During the quarter, sales of pharmaceutical and nutritional products rose 12 percent, to $1.46 billion.

Worldwide sales of hospital and laboratory products rose 9.4 percent, to $1.19 billion.

Total U.S. sales of all of Abbott's products rose 13 percent, to $1.61 billion.

In the nine months through September, Abbott's net income rose 12 percent from a year earlier, to $1.37 billion, on an 8.1 percent increase in revenue, to $8.02 billion.

Abbott's shares closed Tuesday at $50.75, up 37.5 cents.

(Bloomberg, AFX)

Japanese Rumors Push Dollar Higher Against the Yen

Bloomberg Business News

NEW YORK — The dollar staged a late rally against the yen Tuesday amid unconfirmed reports that Japan's top currency official had said he would not mind seeing the dollar strengthen further.

Traders said there was talk that Eisuke Sakakibara, director-general of the international finance bureau of Japan's Finance Ministry, had told a group of Japanese corporate treasurers that he could tolerate the dollar rising as high as 120 yen.

Finance Ministry officials in New York declined to comment. Nonetheless, "the dollar rose against the yen after Sakakibara's rumored comments," said John Nelson, head of currency trading at ABN-AMRO Bank in Chicago.

The dollar rose to 111.595 yen from 111.125 yen at the close Monday.

Meanwhile, the U.S. currency fell to 1.5295 Deutsche marks from 1.5308 DM the previous day after Bundesbank officials suggested the German central bank would take a tough stance on the criteria for joining the European Union's single currency.

A Bundesbank council member, Franz-Christoph Zeitler, said the single currency should be limited to countries that "clearly and credibly" met the entry targets, which include limits on debt, deficits, inflation, long-term interest rates and currency fluctuations.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

Mr. Zeitler's remarks echoed those of the Bundesbank president, Hans Tietmeyer, who warned countries Monday against joining the union if they were not prepared for it.

"We came in to U.S. trading with the comments from Tietmeyer and others having pushed the mark up and the dollar down," said James McGroarty, chief currency manager for Potomac Babson Inc., a money-management firm.

The German officials' comments damped expectations that a single currency, the Euro, would be introduced on schedule. That buoyed the mark, which would be replaced as Europe's benchmark currency by the Euro.

The dollar's losses were cushioned by remarks from a European commissioner, Yves-Thibault de Silguy, who told the European Union's Parliament that the dollar was "chronically undervalued."

While the Bundesbank's comments pushed the dollar down, they did not squelch optimism about monetary union, said Chris Turner, director of currency strategy at BZW in London. "There are still people looking to buy dollars on dips," he said.

Against other major currencies, the dollar fell to 5.1670 French francs from 5.1720 francs and to 1.2540 Swiss francs from 1.2544 francs. The pound fell to $1.5627 from $1.5637.

AMEX

Tuesday's 4 p.m. Close

The top 300 most-active shares, up to the closing on Wall Street.

The Associated Press

Stock	Sales	High	Low	Latest	Chge
AMC	175	18⅜	18	18⅛	—⅛
ARC	1531	4⅛	3 15/16	4	—
AT Plas gn	350	9⅝	9¼	9⅜	—7/16
Acadiana n	106	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	—
AckCom	257	30⅝	29¾	30	—1⅛
Action	98	1 9/16	1⅜	1⅜	—⅛
AdvFin	324	1 11/16	1 9/16	1 11/16	—3/16
AdvMag	200	16⅜	16	16	—⅛
AdvMed	239	2 15/16	2 13/16	2⅞	+⅛
AirWat	122	6⅝	6½	6½	—⅛
Alrcoa	194	1½	1 7/16	1½	—
AHaagen	157	14	13⅞	14	—
Alphaln	247	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	—⅛
AlpinGr	1359	7	6⅞	6⅞	—
AltLivng n	229	14⅛	13⅝	13⅞	—⅛
Amdhl	5004	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+1/16
AScIE	153	16	15¼	15¼	—⅜
Amool	105	4 15/16	4⅝	4⅝	+⅛
Ampex n	3032	7⅛	6⅞	7	—
AngMtg	195	8⅝	8½	8½	—⅛
Aprogrx	185	1	⅞	⅞	—
ArmorH n	320	7	6 15/16	7	+1/16
Astrotc	148	5⅝	5½	5⅝	—⅛
Audvox	423	6 7/16	6	6 5/16	—⅛
AurorEl	310	2⅛	2	2	+⅛
Autotote	1370	1⅜	1 5/16	1 5/16	—⅛
Azco	394	1⅝	1½	1 9/16	—
BAT Ind	527	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	—⅛
Baker	97	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞	—⅜
Baldw	121	2 3/16	2⅛	2⅛	—⅛
BarrLb s	154	28⅝	28	28⅛	—⅛
BayMeg	167	20⅞	20½	20⅞	+⅛
BemaGold	1165	7 7/16	7 5/16	7 5/16	—
BentPh	279	3 7/16	3¼	3¼	—⅛
BioR A s	305	29⅛	28⅞	28⅞	—½
Biovail s	1676	35¼	34¼	34⅝	—⅞
BogenC	105	4⅛	3⅝	3⅝	—⅛
BoltTch n	988	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞	+⅛
Bosmfd	108	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	—⅛
BowlA	230	7	6⅞	6⅞	—1/16
Bowne	198	22⅞	22¼	22⅜	—½
Buffton	175	2 5/16	2¼	2¼	—
CE Frnk g	1208	3⅞	3½	3 9/16	—1/16
Cablvsn	850	39⅞	38⅞	39¼	—½
Cablvs pf	1385	23½	22⅝	22⅞	—½
Cabletel g	186	6⅝	6½	6 9/16	—⅛
Calton	121	⅝	9/16	9/16	—1/16
CdnOc g s	200	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	—
CanyonRs	2318	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+1/16
CentennT	1378	50	48¼	48⅝	+⅜
CFCda g	330	4 13/16	4⅝	4 13/16	+1/16
ChadThr s	192	20⅞	20¾	20¾	—⅛
CheySoft	55271	30¾	30	30⅝	+⅞
Citadel	132	2 11/16	2½	2⅝	+1/16
ColLb	841	13⅝	12½	12⅞	+⅛
Comforce	108	17⅝	17½	17½	—
CmclAst	122	6⅝	6 9/16	6½	—
CmdrAp n	243	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	—1/16
CmdrA wt	402	1½	1⅜	1½	—⅛
CmeMan n	187	15⅛	14⅝	14⅝	—⅛
ComCor n	788	12⅛	12	12	—
CCBncsh	126	17¾	17⅝	17⅝	—
ecCreatC	224	1⅝	1½	1⅝	—1/16
Cross	240	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝	+⅛
ecCrwnL	100	1	15/16	1	—
CybexIntl	136	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	—⅛
Cycom gs	210	4⅝	4½	4⅝	—3/16
DI Ind	1746	1⅜	1 5/16	1⅜	+1/16
DairyA	208	5¼	5⅛	5¼	—
DakotaM	802	2 3/16	2	2 1/16	+1/16
Datamet	1737	1 1/16	1	1⅛	+1/16
Dataram	191	8	7⅝	7⅞	+½
Daxor	166	12⅝	12¼	12⅝	—⅛
DaytonMn	848	6 11/16	6½	6⅝	—
DenAmer	133	4⅞	4 11/16	4 11/16	—
DevnE	1824	26	25⅞	26	+⅛
DigitCT	122	1 3/16	1½	1 3/16	—
DolAutEx	747	39½	38	39⅛	—1⅜
DryCal	148	8¾	8 11/16	8⅞	—1/16
DryMu	339	9⅝	9½	9½	—
DryNY	92	10⅜	10	10	—⅛
EchoBay	2548	8 11/16	8 11/16	8⅝	—
Edisto	228	9 13/16	9⅝	9 13/16	+1/16
Editek	617	1⅝	⅝	1 3/16	—
ElPasoE n	993	5 11/16	5 9/16	5⅝	—
Emerit n	880	12⅜	11⅝	12⅛	+⅛
EmerR	285	2⅛	2	2 1/16	—
EmpCar	203	5⅛	4⅝	4⅝	—1/16
EnvrTc	110	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	—½
EnzoBl	663	17⅞	17⅛	17⅛	—½
Epitope	273	13⅝	13⅜	13½	—⅜
FarmT un	177	4⅜	4½	4⅝	+⅛
FemHltn	125	6	5⅝	5 15/16	+1/16
Florbd	244	34⅝	34½	34½	+⅛
FinFdl s	191	15⅝	15½	15⅝	—
FlAust	313	9 1/16	9	9	—1/16
FAusPr	2599	8⅞	8¾	8 11/16	+1/16
Fiber	159	9	9	9	—
FlaRck	250	30⅝	30	30⅜	+½
ForstLb	2968	40	39½	39⅝	+⅛
FortPet	96	2⅝	2¼	2⅜	+1/16
FmkSel	134	5	4⅝	4 11/16	—1/16
Frischs	114	15	14⅝	14⅝	—
GST Tele	2708	10⅝	10⅛	10½	—⅜
GayICn	1700	7⅞	7⅛	7 5/16	—⅛
GelmSci	127	26⅝	26⅛	26½	—
GnAuto	457	2⅞	2½	2⅞	+1/16
GnEmp	247	12⅛	11⅞	12⅛	+⅛
GenvDr	200	14½	13⅝	13⅝	—⅛
GetchGld	503	46	45⅝	45⅝	+½
GiantFd	735	34⅝	34½	34½	—⅛
GlatBt	446	18⅛	17⅞	17⅞	—⅜
GlobSml	99	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛	—⅛
Globlink	141	5⅝	5	5	—⅛
GoVideo	172	1⅝	1 9/16	1 9/16	—
GldStarR	429	17⅛	16½	16⅝	+⅜
GldFld	136	¼	¼	¼	—
Grang g	156	1 5/16	1⅜	1 5/16	—1/16
GreyLne	6538	3 7/16	3⅛	3¼	—1/16
GrilGom	1845	21⅜	20⅝	21⅛	+⅜
Halifax	114	13⅝	12⅞	13⅛	+½
Halsey	582	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	—
HallerM n	250	12⅛	11⅞	12	—
HangOr	320	6⅞	6	6⅛	—⅛
HarvDir	306	1/16	⅞	⅞	—1/16
Han wtB	6108	½	1/16	½	—
Harken	2300	2 9/16	2 7/16	2½	—1/16
Harold	153	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞	—⅛
Hasbro	2758	39⅝	39⅛	39⅝	—
HowAir	304	4	3 11/16	3 11/16	—
Hearx n	1203	2 5/16	2⅛	2¼	—⅛
Helmstr	223	1⅝	1⅛	1⅛	+⅛
HiShearT	95	6½	6½	6⅝	—
HoopH	815	15⅝	15⅝	15½	+⅛
ICG Com	743	20⅞	19⅞	20	—⅜
Identu	178	10¼	10	10⅛	—⅛
ImpCM n	308	21⅜	21⅛	21⅛	+⅛
ImpOil g	609	44⅛	43⅝	43⅝	+⅛
IncfMkt	96	11⅜	11½	11⅜	+⅛
IntegTc n	1371	4⅛	3⅞	4	—⅛
IntegTc wt	1304	½	⅜	½	—
IntlaSys	100	2 13/16	2 11/16	2⅞	+1/16
IncCrPd	230	3	2 15/16	2 15/16	—1/16
InterDig	2322	7 11/16	7 9/16	7⅝	—⅛
eclntrtino	187	1 3/16	1⅛	1 3/16	—
Intrmagn	115	13⅝	13¼	13¼	—⅛
IPIS	93	6½	6⅜	6 15/16	—1/16
Intrsystm	103	1½	1 7/16	1½	+⅛
IonLaser	546	12	10⅞	12	+⅛
IvaxCp	4444	15⅝	14⅞	15¼	—
JTS Corp	3190	4 5/16	4⅛	4 3/16	—
JanBell	152	2 5/16	2¼	2¼	—
Janelnt	98	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	+⅛
KV Ph A	580	12½	11⅞	12	+⅛
KatzM	145	9⅝	8⅞	9⅛	+¼
Keane	193	46⅝	46¼	46¼	—
Kirby	1139	17⅝	17½	17½	—⅛
KnogtNA	379	7 11/16	7⅝	7⅝	+¼
KogrEq	1083	16	15½	16	+⅛
LXRBiot	149	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	—1/16
LaBarg	1201	6⅞	6 9/16	6 11/16	+⅛
LsrTech	101	4 1/16	3⅞	4	—
LeHK 98wt	180	5¼	5	5⅛	—⅛
Magellan	353	20⅝	20¼	20½	—⅛
Marlton	209	4⅝	3⅞	4⅝	+⅜
MaximPh n	238	10½	10⅜	10½	—
MaxmP wt	152	2⅝	2 11/16	2 11/16	—
Maxam	205	40	38½	38⅞	—1⅛
Madeva	145	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	—⅛
Media	276	31⅞	31½	31⅝	+⅛
Metromda	350	11⅛	11	11⅛	—⅛
MichAnt	100	3 7/16	3⅜	3 7/16	+1/16
MidatRty	107	10	9⅞	9 15/16	+1/16
MinnMul	219	12⅛	12	12⅛	+⅛
MMed	175	9⅝	9½	9⅝	—
MSNtk 97wt	136	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	—⅛
MntasiaE	980	2 11/16	2½	2½	—⅛
MovieStr	90	⅝	⅝	11/16	—
MuniMtg n	238	15	14⅞	14⅞	—⅛
Munvst	457	9⅝	9½	9 9/16	+1/16
MunyAZ	157	12⅛	12	12⅛	+⅛
Myersind	95	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	—
NTNCom	1072	5⅝	5 7/16	5 9/16	—⅛
NVR	154	10⅛	10	10	—
Nabors	5282	16	15½	15⅝	—⅛
NtPalmI	124	8⅝	8½	8 11/16	+1/16
NtlRlty s	166	12⅜	12¼	12¼	—
NY Times	661	34⅝	34⅜	34⅜	—
NA Vacc	265	28⅛	27⅛	27½	—⅜
Novavx n	213	4⅛	3 15/16	4 1/16	—1/16
NCAPI	112	12½	12⅜	12⅜	—⅛
OSulvnC	211	11⅜	10⅞	11⅜	+½
OmniMult	3718	2⅝	2	2 1/16	—1/16
Oncor	471	4⅝	4 5/16	4 9/16	+1/16
Orgngn	1968	20½	20½	20⅝	—
PC Quote	255	4½	4¼	4⅜	—1/16
PLC Sys	1458	24⅝	23½	23⅝	—1⅛
PLM	114	3⅝	3 7/16	3 7/16	—1/16
PMC CT	187	16½	16⅛	16½	—
PacGulf	123	18½	18¼	18⅜	—
PanAmC n	262	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	—⅛
PaxsnC	17380	10½	8⅝	9⅝	—1⅛
PegGld	678	10⅝	10⅜	10½	+⅛
PenRE	173	23⅝	22⅞	23	+½
PhxNet	325	4⅝	4 11/16	4⅝	—1/16
PrnRsc	142	14⅛	13⅝	13⅝	—⅛
Polymed	99	5⅝	5⅝	5 11/16	+1/16
Polyph	2635	6 7/16	5⅞	6	+⅛
Polyvisn	209	1 1/16	1	1	—
PortSys s	134	2⅝	2 7/16	2½	+⅛
PrpdLg	1964	13⅝	13 5/16	13½	—⅛
ProCm	189	8¼	8⅛	8¼	+1/16
Pricell s	97	14½	14	14¼	—⅛
ProActiv n	167	2⅝	2 7/16	2⅝	—
PropCT	366	9⅝	9⅝	9 11/16	+1/16
PrvEng	116	18	17⅝	17⅞	+¼
PsycCp	181	6⅝	6⅝	6½	—1/16
RF Pow	517	3	2⅞	3	—
ReaGold	143	2 1/16	2	2 1/16	+1/16
RegalBel	338	16½	16⅜	16½	—⅛
Riser	173	27⅝	26⅞	27	—⅛
RoyalO g	2288	3⅝	3⅛	3 5/16	—
Rymac	111	2¼	2⅛	2 3/16	—⅛
SC Bcp	157	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+⅛
SabaPet	190	19⅝	18½	18⅝	—⅜
SDgo pfC	186	12 25/32	12 23/32	12 25/32	+1/32
SFeGa pf	240	¾	⅝	¾	—1/16
Selfcare n	339	17½	16	16	—1⅜
Servico	105	17	17	17	—
SmtBln	121	10 11/16	10⅝	10 11/16	—⅛
ecSoligen	319	1⅝	⅝	1⅛	+1/16
SPDR	3236	70 11/16	70 7/16	70 9/16	—17/32
SP Mid	126	48 15/32	48¼	48⅜	—1/16
StormCp	109	11⅜	11¼	11¼	—⅛
Sulcus	701	2½	2 7/16	2 7/16	—
Suprmind	184	6 9/16	6⅜	6⅜	—⅛
TPC Cp	112	8⅝	8½	8½	—⅛
Techwitrl	377	29⅝	29	29¼	—⅛
TelDta	753	40½	39⅝	40	—½
TexBiotch	1922	4 3/16	3 15/16	3 15/16	—⅛
TexMer	1720	16⅛	15⅝	16⅛	+½
Thermed	200	24½	24⅛	24⅞	—⅛
ThrmBio n	262	14⅛	13⅝	14⅛	—½
ThCar s	500	38¼	36½	37⅞	+1⅜
TmEco	151	23⅛	22⅞	23¼	+½
ThrFib un	897	12⅝	12⅜	12½	—
ThmFib s	232	12½	12¼	12⅜	—⅛
ThrInst	130	36⅝	36½	36⅝	—½
ThmoOp n	305	15⅝	15½	15⅝	—
ThrmPw	230	9 9/16	9⅜	9⅜	—
ThrSpect	412	13⅝	13 9/16	13⅝	+⅛
Thrmolse	144	23⅞	23½	23⅝	—⅛
Thmqst n	148	13⅝	13½	13⅝	+⅛
Thrmotx	479	40	39⅛	39⅝	—⅛
Thrmwd	119	2⅛	2	2⅛	+1/16
TipperY	124	3⅞	3⅜	3⅜	—⅛
TopSrce	414	4 9/16	4½	4 9/16	—⅛
TotlPet	178	10⅛	9 15/16	10⅛	+⅛
TownCty	158	⅞	13/16	⅞	+1/16
TWA	3278	9 7/16	8⅝	8⅝	—⅛
TrexMed n	342	19 5/16	19	19⅛	+½
Trinitech	113	3⅛	3	3	—⅛
TubMex	715	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜	—⅛
TurnB A	118	30⅛	30	30	—
TurnB B	1348	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	—
TurnrC	191	11⅛	11	11	—
US Alc	1512	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	—1/16
UTI Eng	150	18⅝	17½	18⅝	+⅝
Unilab	868	⅝	11/16	11/16	—
Unimar	159	4 11/16	4 11/16	4 11/16	+1/16
USBiosci s	697	13	12⅝	12⅝	—⅛
US Cell	587	29⅞	29⅜	29⅞	+⅛
UnitelV	94	6⅝	6⅜	6½	+¼
Urohlth s	163	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	—⅛
VKAdM2	167	11½	11⅜	11½	+⅛
Viacom	1603	37⅛	36⅝	37⅛	+⅜
ViacB	15403	37⅝	36½	37⅝	+½
Viac wtC	309	¼	1/16	¼	—
Viac wtE	1308	2 5/16	2⅛	2 5/16	+1/16
VoyCO	108	12½	12⅜	12½	—
WRIT	293	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	—
Weldtrn	154	⅝	½	½	—1/16
WelGrd	140	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	—⅛
WendtBr	198	1⅝	1½	1¼	—⅛
WIRET	174	12⅝	12½	12⅝	—
WirelssT s	3046	10½	9⅞	10⅛	—½
ecWizTch	129	3 11/16	3⅝	3½	—⅛
WEBGer n	199	14 7/16	13 13/16	14 7/16	—
WEB Ita n	2816	14⅝	14½	14 9/16	+1/16
WEB Jpn n	545	14⅝	14¼	14¼	—⅛
WEB Mal n	113	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	—3/16
WEB Mex n	113	12 1/16	11 15/16	12	—
WEB Net n	205	18 5/16	18⅛	18 5/16	+1/16
WEB Swd n	105	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝	+⅛
WEB Swz n	104	12⅛	12 1/16	12⅛	+⅛
WEB UK n	528	13 11/16	13⅝	13 11/16	—
XCL Ltd	4325	¼	3/16	3/16	—
Xytron	830	1⅝	1½	1⅝	+1/16
Zongrt wt	137	4	3⅞	4	+⅛
Zonart	292	9⅝	9⅝	9 11/16	+1/16

U. S. STOCK MARKET DIARY

Indexes

Dow Jones

	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	5975.71	6010.37	5959.31	5966.77	—13.04
Trans	2081.02	2085.87	2072.75	2076.17	—9.13
Util	221.91	223.17	221.77	222.68	+0.49
Comp	1881.55	1889.05	1876.66	1879.42	—4.26

Standard & Poors

	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Industrials	833.84	826.76	827.35	—3.34
Transp.	512.17	510.57	511.70	—0.21
Utilities	193.71	192.55	193.33	+0.41
Finance	74.93	74.38	74.47	—0.35
SP 500	705.76	699.88	700.64	—2.70
SP 100	682.61	675.79	676.61	—2.81

NYSE

	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Composite	375.45	373.15	373.50	—1.24
Industrials	477.23	473.86	474.27	—1.45
Transp.	329.77	328.87	329.42	—0.01
Utility	250.93	249.61	250.01	—0.82
Finance	325.34	323.20	323.50	—1.51

Nasdaq

	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Composite	1255.19	1239.85	1239.85	—11.02
Industrials	1116.17	1106.32	1106.32	—6.58
Banks	1170.89	1167.48	1169.87	+2.40
Insurance	1359.37	1354.20	1354.20	—5.62
Finance	1460.22	1456.99	1456.99	—1.84
Transp.	852.42	843.17	843.17	—5.94

AMEX

	High	Low	Last	Chg.
	582.96	580.73	582.01	—0.21

Dow Jones Bond

	Close	Chg.
20 Bonds	102.72	+0.17
10 Utilities	99.56	+0.22
10 Industrials	105.88	+0.12

Most Actives

NYSE

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
MicrnT	98946	33	31½	31½	+¼
Motorola	73953	49⅛	48⅛	48½	—1¼
BethSt	63341	8⅝	7⅞	8	—⅛
Lucent n	54116	46⅜	43⅞	45½	+1⅛
AT&T s	53094	40⅛	39	39⅜	—⅝
Hanson s	46174	7	6⅞	6⅞	—⅛
AmerOn s	45589	27⅛	25½	26⅛	—⅛
LSI Log	45010	24⅝	23⅝	24¼	+1
PepsiCo s	44477	29	28⅝	28⅝	—⅛
EMC	40453	24⅛	23⅝	24⅛	+¼
WstgEl	39455	19⅛	18⅞	19⅛	+⅛
McDnlds	39398	47⅛	46⅜	46⅞	+⅜
Edisonlnt	36668	18⅝	18	18⅝	+⅜
McDerl	35550	19⅞	19⅛	19½	—2⅛
Raythn s	33458	46⅛	46	46	—⅛

Nasdaq

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Arakis	193787	5⅛	3⅝	4 5/32	+29/32
Intel	139537	107	101⅛	101⅛	—3
Iomega s	77449	23 19/32	22⅛	23⅛	+1⅛
Cisco s	71920	66⅝	64	64¼	—1⅛
DSC	49776	16⅛	15½	15⅝	—⅛
Atmel	39356	32	31	32⅛	+1⅛
SunMic s	48871	66⅝	64⅝	65⅝	+⅛
Intel wt	48230	68⅝	62⅝	63⅝	—3¾
3Com	45615	68⅝	66⅛	66⅛	—½
Informx	45125	26⅝	26⅛	26⅝	—1⅛
US Robt s	42813	75⅝	70⅝	71⅝	—2½
TeleComA	40020	14⅝	14	14⅛	—⅛
PC DOCS	35982	8⅝	8⅛	8½	—4⅛
WorldCm s	35648	22⅝	22	22⅛	—⅛
DellCpt s	35253	86½	84	84⅛	—½

AMEX

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
ChevSoft	55271	30½	30	30⅝	+⅞
PaxsnC	17380	10½	8⅝	9⅝	—1⅛
ViacB	15403	37⅝	36½	37⅝	+½
GreyLne	6538	3 7/16	3⅛	3¼	—1/16
Han wtB	6108	½	1/16	½	—
Nabors	5282	16	15½	15⅝	—⅛
Amdhl	5004	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+1/16
IvaxCp	4444	15⅝	14⅞	15¼	—
XCL Ltd	4325	¼	3/16	3/16	—
TWA	3278	9 7/16	8⅝	8⅝	—⅛

Trading Activity

NYSE

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	1033	1145
Declined	1393	1230
Unchanged	830	876
Total issues	3256	3251
New Highs	140	226
New Lows	28	26

Nasdaq

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	1716	1791
Declined	2169	2068
Unchanged	1762	1785
Total issues	5647	5644
New Highs	161	194
New Lows	90	68

AMEX

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	228	260
Declined	289	280
Unchanged	237	193
Total issues	754	733
New Highs	31	25
New Lows	13	10

Market Sales

	Today Close	Prev. cons.
NYSE	434.66	464.21
Amex	21.27	38.78
Nasdaq	523.76	480.67

In millions.

Dividends

Company	Per	Amt	Rec	Pay
IRREGULAR				
Chilgener S.A.		c .2525	10-30	—
INCREASED				
Meditrust	Q	.7025	10-31	11-15
Scudder Wld Inco	Q	.33	10-17	10-31
OMITTED				
McRae Ind A		-		
INITIAL				
Bk of NY n		.22	10-18	11-1
REGULAR				
Alamo Group	Q	.10	10-16	11-4
Banyan Strat Rlty	Q	.10	10-21	11-20
Beckman Inst	Q	.13	11-15	12-5
Central Vermont	Q	.22	10-31	11-15
Century Bncp A	Q	.04	11-1	11-15
Embotellad A	c	.1089	10-23	—
Inv Grd Mun Inco	M	.075	10-18	10-25
Latin Am Dollar	Q	.375	10-17	10-31
LeaRonal Inc	Q	.18	10-22	11-5
Penobscot Shoe	Q	.05	11-25	12-13
SFS Bancorp	Q	.06	10-31	11-14
ServiceMast LP	Q	.17	10-18	10-31
2002 Target Term	M	.0718	10-18	10-25
T.B. Woods		.08	10-18	10-31
Tenneco Inc	Q	.45	11-22	12-10
Uniforce Svcs	Q	.03	10-17	10-31

a-annual; b-approximate amount per share/ADR; g-payable in Canadian funds; m-monthly; q-quarterly; s-semi-annual

Stock Tables Explained

Sales figures are unofficial. Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the latest trading day. Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 percent or more has been paid, the years high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stocks only. Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends are annual disbursements based on the latest declaration.

a - dividend also extra (s).
b - annual rate of dividend plus stock dividend.
c - liquidating dividend.
cc - PE exceeds 99.
cld - called.
d - new yearly low.
dd - loss in the last 12 months.
e - dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months.
f - annual rate, increased on last declaration.
g - dividend in Canadian funds, subject to 15% non-residence tax.
i - dividend declared after split-up or stock dividend.
j - dividend paid this year, omitted, deferred, or no action taken at latest dividend meeting.
k - dividend declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears.
m - annual rate, reduced on last declaration.
n - new issue in the past 52 weeks. The high-low range begins with the start of trading.
nd - next day delivery.
p - initial dividend, annual rate unknown.
P/E - price-earnings ratio.
q - closed-end mutual fund.
r - dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months, plus stock dividend.
s - stock split. Dividend begins with date of split.
sls - sales.
t - dividend paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.
u - new yearly high.
v - trading halted.
vi - in bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.
wd - when distributed.
wi - when issued/
ww - with warrants.
x - ex-dividend or ex-rights.
xdis - ex-distribution.
xw - without warrants.
y - ex-dividend and sales in full.
yld - yield.
z - sales in full.

INTERNATIONAL FUTURES

Oct. 8, 1996

	High	Low	Close	Chge	OpInt
Grains					
CORN (CBOT) 5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel					
Dec 96	2.97¼	2.91¾	2.96½	+0.03¾	169,136
Mar 97	3.04½	2.99	3.03¾	+0.03¾	72,730
May 97	3.10¼	3.05	3.09½	+0.03¾	32,548
Jul 97	3.13½	3.08	3.12½	+0.03¾	26,308
Sep 97	2.95	2.91	2.94¾	+0.04	2,896
Est. sales N.A. Mon's. sales 44,424					
Mon's open int 371,527 up 193					
SOYBEAN MEAL (CBOT) 100 tons- dollars per ton					
Oct 96	248.00	245.40	247.90	+1.70	6,758
Dec 96	245.00	242.30	244.80	+1.70	44,361
Jan 97	243.40	240.80	243.10	+1.30	10,397
Mar 97	240.50	238.30	240.40	+1.10	13,924
May 97	237.30	235.70	237.00	+0.80	8,292
Jul 97	236.50	234.80	236.50	+1.00	3,510
Est. sales N.A. Mon's. sales 18,269					
Mon's open int 89,049 off 244					
SOYBEAN OIL (CBOT) 60,000 lbs- dollars per 100 lbs.					
Oct 96	23.58	23.36	23.41	—0.15	1,116
Dec 96	23.92	23.73	23.77	—0.09	52,089
Jan 97	24.19	24.03	24.04	—0.10	13,467
Mar 97	24.54	24.38	24.39	—0.07	14,145
May 97	24.80	24.68	24.68	—0.07	7,914
Jul 97	25.05	24.95	25.00	—0.05	2,002
Est. sales N.A. Mon's. sales 14,574					
Mon's open int 93,198 off 99					
SOYBEANS (CBOT) 5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel					
Nov 96	7.37½	7.30¾	7.36½	+0.02¼	96,366
Jan 97	7.45	7.38½	7.44	+0.01¾	32,813
Mar 97	7.51½	7.46	7.51¼	+0.02	21,388
May 97	7.52½	7.47½	7.51¾	+0.01	14,054
Jul 97	7.54	7.48	7.53	+0.01¼	10,897
Est. sales N.A. Mon's. sales 56,153					
Mon's open int 182,240 up 2416					
WHEAT (CBOT) 5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel					
Dec 96	4.29	4.19½	4.28½	+0.06	42,680
Mar 97	4.14	4.06½	4.13¾	+0.04¾	15,975
May 97	3.92½	3.86½	3.91¼	+0.04¼	1,529
Jul 97	3.72	3.66½	3.71¾	+0.04	7,355
Est. sales N.A. Mon's. sales 8,941					
Mon's open int 67,915 off 2568					
Livestock					
CATTLE (CMER) 40,000 lbs.- cents per lb.					
Oct 96	72.45	71.80	72.02	—0.18	15,692
Dec 96	66.72	66.12	66.20	—0.20	38,786
Feb 97	64.67	64.17	64.27	—0.15	17,986
Apr 97	66.40	66.00	66.12	—0.10	8,804
Jun 97	64.05	63.65	63.82		4,125
Aug 97	64.00	63.55	63.55	—0.15	4,306
Est. sales 14,611 Mon's. sales 17,638					
Mon's open int 91,069 off 993					
FEEDER CATTLE (CMER) 50,000 lbs.- cents per lb.					
Oct 96	64.10	63.50	63.50	—0.15	5,362
Nov 96	65.15	64.40	64.42	—0.50	3,031
Jan 97	65.70	65.10	65.10	—0.27	2,272
Mar 97	65.00	64.50	64.55	—0.20	1,284
Apr 97	65.30	64.85	64.85	—0.27	866
May 97	65.80	65.10	65.10	—0.30	1,003
Est. sales 2,117 Mon's. sales 1,513					
Mon's open int 14,250 up 113					
HOGS-Live(2/97 Lean) (CMER) 40,000 lbs.- cents per lb.					
Oct 96	60.30	59.20	59.92	+0.90	4,952
Dec 96	58.50	57.55	57.97	+0.50	19,132
Feb 97	79.17	78.15	78.55	+0.48	7,091
Apr 97	74.30	73.25	73.95	+0.60	2,742
Jun 97	77.90	77.25	77.72	+0.65	2,964
Jul 97	75.00	74.75	74.95	+0.55	661
Est. sales N.A. Mon's. sales 6,099					
Mon's open int 38,317 off 270					
PORK BELLIES (CMER) 40,000 lbs.- cents per lb.					
Feb 97	79.00	76.17	78.87	+2.72	5,552
Mar 97	78.90	76.25	78.85	+2.58	889
May 97	80.45	77.90	80.45	+2.45	303
Jul 97	80.80	78.50	80.55	+2.05	166
Aug 97	77.80	77.45	77.80	+0.20	27
Est. sales 2,009 Mon's. sales 1,498					
Mon's open int 6,937 up 51					
Food					
COCOA (NCSE) 10 metric tons- $ per ton					
Dec 96	1376	1361	1367		29,695
Mar 97	1405	1389	1396	+1	19,361
May 97	1420	1414	1413	+1	8,245
Jul 97	1439	1427	1427	—1	6,134
Sep 97	1455	1445	1450	+3	5,634
Est. sales 5,099 Mon's. sales 5,144					
Mon's open int 78,630 up 149					
COFFEE C (NCSE) 37,500 lbs.- cents per lb.					
Dec 96	113.20	111.20	112.50	—0.20	14,989
Mar 97	106.40	104.50	105.65	—0.60	6,316
May 97	105.75	104.25	105.50	—0.25	2,395
Jul 97	106.00	105.00	105.00	—0.50	798
Est. sales 7,410 Mon's. sales 7,811					
Mon's open int 25,122 up 686					
SUGAR-WORLD 11 (NCSE) 112,000 lbs.- cents per lb.					
Mar 97	10.87	10.77	10.82	—0.06	84,887
May 97	10.82	10.72	10.79	—0.01	24,501
Jul 97	10.67	10.58	10.65	—0.02	16,482
Oct 97	10.62	10.53	10.60	—0.02	10,703
Est. sales 7,447 Mon's. sales 6,132					
Mon's open int 140,858 up 82					

	High	Low	Close	Chge	OpInt
ORANGE JUICE (NCTN) 15,000 lbs.- cents per lb.					
Nov 96	115.95	114.50	115.90	+1.30	6,808
Jan 97	109.00	107.50	108.50	+1.30	4,187
Mar 97	110.00	109.25	110.00	+0.80	2,885
May 97	111.95	111.80	111.95	+0.75	673
Est. sales N.A. Mon's. sales 1,920					
Mon's open int 17,221 off 21					
Metals					
GOLD (NCMX) 100 troy oz.- dollars per troy oz.					
Oct 96	381.50	380.60	381.00	+0.90	31
Nov 96			381.90	+0.80	
Dec 96	384.30	382.60	383.40	+0.80	110,316
Feb 97	386.50	385.30	385.60	+0.80	15,597
Apr 97	388.00	387.30	387.80	+0.80	10,866
Jun 97	390.80	390.00	390.10	+0.80	11,021
Aug 97			392.50	+0.80	4,109
Oct 97			395.00	+0.80	454
Est. sales 16,000 Mon's. sales 16,984					
Mon's open int 193,649 off 437					
HI GRADE COPPER (NCMX) 25,000 lbs.- cents per lb.					
Oct 96	93.00	90.00	92.90	+2.95	3,671
Nov 96	92.20	89.50	92.25	+3.05	1,911
Dec 96	91.70	88.30	91.65	+3.20	25,897
Jan 97			91.25	+3.10	1,338
Feb 97	90.50	89.50	90.85	+3.00	919
Mar 97	90.20	88.20	90.30	+2.85	9,160
Apr 97	89.30	89.20	89.80	+2.75	510
May 97	89.40	88.50	89.65	+2.65	3,012
Jun 97			89.25	+2.50	684
Est. sales 12,500 Mon's. sales 5,272					
Mon's open int 57,421 off 92					
SILVER (NCMX) 5,000 troy oz.- cents per troy oz.					
Oct 96			485.6	+1.0	3
Nov 96			487.2	+1.0	10
Dec 96	492.5	488.5	489.8	+1.0	68,252
Jan 97			492.0	+1.0	26
Mar 97	499.5	496.0	496.9	+1.0	11,019
May 97			501.6	+1.0	6,415
Jul 97	509.5	506.5	506.3	+0.9	4,962
Sep 97			511.1	+0.9	3,075
Est. sales 9,000 Mon's. sales 6,469					
Mon's open int 97,445 off 890					
PLATINUM (NMER) 50 troy oz.- dollars per troy oz.					
Oct 96	387.50	387.50	387.10	+0.50	170
Jan 97	390.00	388.50	388.80	+0.20	20,046
Apr 97	393.00	393.00	391.50	+0.20	7,313
Jul 97			394.50	+0.20	918
Oct 97			398.00	+0.20	27
Est. sales N.A. Mon's. sales 931					
Mon's open int 28,474 up 119					

LONDON METALS (LME) Dollars per metric ton

	Close		Previous	
Aluminum (High Grade)				
Spot	1308½	1309½	1307½	1308½
Forward	1342½	1343.00	1341.00	1342.00
Copper Cathodes (High Grade)				
Spot	1945.00	1947.00	1915.00	1917.00
Forward	1935.00	1936.00	1909.00	1910.00
Lead				
Spot	771½	772½	770.00	772.00
Forward	771.00	772.00	770.00	771.00
Nickel				
Spot	7040.00	7050.00	6930.00	6940.00
Forward	7155.00	7160.00	7040.00	7050.00
Tin				
Spot	6005.00	6015.00	5970.00	5980.00
Forward	6060.00	6065.00	6030.00	6035.00
Zinc (Special High Grade)				
Spot	1000.00	1001.00	999½	1000½
Forward	1026.00	1026½	1025½	1026.00

	High	Low	Close	Chge	OpInt
Financial					
US T. BILLS (CMER) $1 million- pts of 100 pct.					
Dec 96	94.92	94.88	94.92	+0.02	4,234
Mar 97	94.83	94.79	94.80		1,590
Jun 97			94.65		846
Est. sales N.A. Mon's. sales 795					
Mon's open int 6,670 up 181					
5 YR. TREASURY (CBOT) $100,000 prin- pts & 32nds of 100 pct					
Dec 96	106-18	106-125	106-13	— 015	136,199
Mar 97	106-02	106-015	106-015	— 015	1,101
Jun 97			105-235	— 015	
Est. sales N.A. Mon's. sales 19,277					
Mon's open int 137,300 off 1893					
10 YR. TREASURY (CBOT) $100,000 prin- pts & 32nds of 100 pct					
Dec 96	108-21	108-13	108-14	— 02	275,794
Mar 97	108-11	108-05	108-05	— 02	4,248
Jun 97			107-21	— 02	315
Est. sales N.A. Mon's. sales 35,398					
Mon's open int 282,357 off 2589					
US TREASURY BONDS (CBOT) (8 pct-$100,000-pts & 32nds of 100 pct)					
Dec 96	111-15	111-02	111-03	— 02	377,158
Mar 97	111-00	110-20	110-20	— 02	23,664
Jun 97	110-15	110-05	110-05	— 01	4,750
Sep 97			109-23	— 01	1,692
Est. sales N.A. Mon's. sales 154,653					
Mon's open int 407,548 off 14386					
LONG GILT (LIFFE) £50,000 - pts & 32nds of 100 pct					
Dec96	110-29	110-07	110-24	+ 0-04	145,344
Mar97	N.T.	N.T.	109-30	+ 0-04	3,156
Est. sales: 65,622. Prev. sales: 45,197					
Prev. open int.: 166,500 off 3,258					
GERMAN GOVERNMENT BUND (LIFFE) DM250,000 - pts of 100 pct					
Dec96	99.70	99.16	99.60	+ 0.27	250,775
Mar97	98.68	98.23	98.61	+ 0.29	7,408
Est. sales: 198,492. Prev. sales: 129,884					
Prev. open int.: 258,183 off 188					

	High	Low	Close	Chge	OpInt
10-YEAR FRENCH GOV. BONDS (MATIF) FF500,000 - pts of 100 pct					
Dec 97	126.18	125.62	126.14	+0.30	199,867
Mar 97	126.16	125.62	126.14	+0.36	30,984
Jun 97	124.54	124.54	125.06	+0.36	3,844
Est. volume: 184,913. Open int.: 234,695 up 3,336.					
ITALIAN GOVERNMENT BOND (LIFFE) ITL 200 million - pts of 100 pct					
Dec96	123.38	122.75	123.28	— 0.04	83,923
Mar97	N.T.	N.T.	122.52	— 0.04	[illegible]
Est. sales: 52,389. Prev. sales: 35,865					
Prev. open int.: 85,065 up 2,376					
EURODOLLARS (CMER) $1 million-pts of 100 pct.					
Oct 96	94.460	94.450	94.460	+10	32,432
Nov 96	94.420	94.400	94.400		9,875
Dec 96	94.390	94.340	94.360		489,151
Mar 97	94.320	94.260	94.280		371,960
Jun 97	94.180	94.130	94.150		271,786
Mar 00	93.210	93.170	93.180	—10	39,995
Jun 00	93.130	93.110	93.110	—10	35,361
Sep 00	93.080	93.050	93.060	—10	28,291
Est. sales N.A. Mon's. sales 363,746					
Mon's open int 2,363,154 off 22761					
BRITISH POUND (CMER) 62,500 pounds, $ per pound					
Dec 96	1.5626	1.5600	1.5618	—8	44,527
Mar 97	1.5614	1.5600	1.5612	—8	87
Jun 97			1.5606	—8	2
Est. sales N.A. Mon's. sales 4,552					
Mon's open int 44,616 up 1446					
CANADIAN DOLLAR (CMER) 100,000 dollars, $ per Cdn. dlr					
Dec 96	.7420	.7405	.7409	—6	82,962
Mar 97	.7447	.7439	.7443	—6	1,780
Jun 97	.7477	.7465	.7469	—6	647
Sep 97			.7494	—6	135
Est. sales N.A. Mon's. sales 8,691					
Mon's open int 65,561 up 3068					
GERMAN MARK (CMER) 125,000 marks, $ per mark					
Dec 96	.6591	.6556	.6574	+15	68,236
Mar 97	.6626	.6616	.6616	+15	1,688
Jun 97			.6657	+15	2,167
Est. sales N.A. Mon's. sales 15,380					
Mon's open int 72,891 off 578					
JAPANESE YEN (CMER) 12.5 million yen, $ per 100 yen					
Dec 96	.009095	.009055	.009056	—38	75,353
Mar 97	.009197	.009174	.009173	—38	1,714
Jun 97			.009290	—38	200
Est. sales N.A. Mon's. sales 27,004					
Mon's open int 77,291 up 2379					
SWISS FRANC (CMER) 125,000 francs, $ per franc					
Dec 96	.8081	.8027	.8057	+30	44,238
Mar 97	.8155	.8128	.8138	+31	1,675
Jun 97	.8230	.8215	.8230	+41	597
Est. sales N.A. Mon's. sales 11,103					
Mon's open int 46,510 up 1713					
3-MONTH STERLING (LIFFE) £500,000 - pts of 100 pct					
Dec96	94.06	94.04	94.06	Unch.	107,756
Mar97	93.93	93.89	93.93	+ 0.01	76,538
Jun97	93.73	93.68	93.72	— 0.01	75,486
Sep97	93.50	93.44	93.49	— 0.01	44,397
Dec97	93.26	93.20	93.26	+ 0.01	33,882
Mar98	93.09	93.03	93.07	Unch.	24,387
Jun98	92.95	92.89	92.94	+ 0.01	18,917
Sep98	92.84	92.78	92.83	+ 0.01	13,607
Dec98	92.74	92.69	92.74	+ 0.01	12,614
Mar99	92.65	92.61	92.65	+ 0.02	6,201
Jun99	92.55	92.52	92.55	+ 0.02	3,812
Sep99	92.46	92.43	92.46	+ 0.02	1,272
Est. sales: 33,104. Prev. sales: 36,417					
Prev. open int.: 419,859 off 1,044					
3-MONTH EUROMARK (LIFFE) DM1 million - pts of 100 pct					
Dec96	96.87	96.84	96.86	+ 0.02	211,305
Mar97	96.84	96.79	96.83	+ 0.03	217,702
Jun97	96.75	96.68	96.73	+ 0.02	162,418
Sep97	96.59	96.51	96.56	+ 0.03	139,006
Dec97	96.35	96.25	96.33	+ 0.04	105,119
Mar98	96.05	95.96	96.04	+ 0.05	74,018
Jun98	95.72	95.64	95.71	+ 0.06	52,671
Sep98	95.40	95.31	95.39	+ 0.05	37,771
Dec98	95.09	95.00	95.08	+ 0.05	25,424
Mar99	94.79	94.70	94.78	+ 0.06	26,561
Jun99	94.49	94.41	94.49	+ 0.05	13,817
Sep99	94.20	94.13	94.28	+ 0.04	8,492
Est. sales: 134,043. Prev. sales: 90,003					
Prev. open int.: 1,078,504 up 11,727					
3-MONTH PIBOR (MATIF) FF5 million - pts of 100 pct					
Dec 96	96.40	96.36	96.40	+0.01	75,263
Mar 97	96.39	96.34	96.39	+0.02	39,024
Jun 97	96.36	96.30	96.37	+0.03	29,270
Sep 97	96.28	96.19	96.29	+0.07	15,596
Dec 97	96.13	96.05	96.12	+0.06	11,093
Mar 98	95.93	95.84	95.92	+0.06	9,029
Jun 98	95.69	95.62	95.68	+0.05	7,110
Sep 98	95.41	95.35	95.41	+0.05	5,422
Dec 98	95.12	95.05	95.12	+0.06	7,120
Mar 99	94.83	94.83	94.83	+0.03	8,265
Jun 99	94.55	94.54	94.55	+0.03	2,481
Est. volume: 30,201. Open int.: 209,992 up 3,901.					
3-MONTH EUROLIRA (LIFFE) ITL 1 million - pts of 100 pct					
Dec96	93.39	93.20	93.37	Unch.	66,741
Mar97	92.97	92.85	92.95	— 0.02	41,595
Jun97	93.27	93.13	93.22	+ 0.02	31,335
Sep97	93.36	93.24	93.34	+ 0.04	21,562
Dec97	93.30	93.19	93.29	+ 0.06	8,282
Mar98	93.18	93.12	93.19	+ 0.06	4,760
Est. sales: 42,035. Prev. sales: 21,340					
Prev. open int.: 174,275 up 3,031					
Industrials					
COTTON 2 (NCTN) 50,000 lbs.- cents per lb.					
Oct 96	77.65	74.90	75.30	—2.35	328
Dec 96	77.45	75.50	75.85	—1.80	31,958
Mar 97	78.50	76.70	76.99	—1.73	10,772
May 97	79.10	77.50	77.80	—1.60	6,428

	High	Low	Close	Chge	OpInt
Jul 97	79.50	78.15	78.15	—1.55	4,906
Oct 97	78.00	78.00	78.25	—0.90	1,017
Est. sales N.A. Mon's. sales 6,209					
Mon's open int 59,677 up 373					
HEATING OIL (NMER) 42,000 gal- cents per gal					
Nov 96	76.75	75.00	76.05	—0.44	43,459
Dec 96	75.85	74.15	75.50	+0.20	33,966
Jan 97	73.65	72.10	73.45	+0.60	24,902
Feb 97	70.40	68.90	70.30	+0.85	13,781
Mar 97	66.60	65.40	66.50	+0.70	8,190
Apr 97	62.70	61.70	62.70	+0.80	4,223
May 97	59.30	59.00	59.00	—0.05	2,358
Jun 97	57.70	57.30	57.50	—0.15	2,821
Jul 97	56.95	56.95	56.95	+0.25	2,205
Aug 97	56.85	56.70	56.85		2,525
Est. sales N.A. Mon's. sales 34,505					
Mon's open int 144,798 off 2131					
LIGHT SWEET CRUDE (NMER) 1,000 bbl.- dollars per bbl.					
Nov 96	25.60	24.98	25.52	+0.28	76,987
Dec 96	25.11	24.54	25.06	+0.32	73,930
Jan 97	24.40	23.88	24.35	+0.29	47,232
Feb 97	23.70	23.25	23.65	+0.26	29,224
Mar 97	23.10	22.71	23.08	+0.25	17,098
Apr 97	22.60	22.22	22.55	+0.21	14,880
May 97	22.10	21.77	22.05	+0.18	9,930
Jun 97	21.70	21.39	21.69	+0.21	26,857
Jul 97	21.22	21.08	21.22	+0.05	10,320
Aug 97	20.90	20.78	20.90	+0.02	9,849
Sep 97	20.70	20.50	20.68	+0.08	14,694
Oct 97	20.54	20.32	20.53	+0.16	6,819
Nov 97	20.30	20.30	20.10	—0.04	5,264
Est. sales N.A. Mon's. sales 74,408					
Mon's open int 416,394 up 3793					
NATURAL GAS (NMER) 10,000 mm btu's, $ per mm btu					
Nov 96	2.450	2.330	2.438	+69	29,759
Dec 96	2.610	2.505	2.605	+49	23,432
Jan 97	2.630	2.520	2.627	+59	18,479
Feb 97	2.500	2.410	2.492	+44	10,958
Mar 97	2.340	2.285	2.318		7,246
Apr 97	2.170	2.130	2.151		5,322
May 97	2.100	2.065	2.080	—2	4,485
Jun 97	2.055	2.025	2.035	—5	4,329
Jul 97	2.030	2.005	2.010	—10	3,550
Aug 97	2.035	2.000	2.010	—3	3,316
Sep 97	2.020	1.995	2.010		4,080
Est. sales N.A. Mon's. sales 37,448					
Mon's open int 139,198 up 1311					
UNLEADED GASOLINE (NMER) 42,000 gal- cents per gal					
Nov 96	66.95	65.50	66.30	—0.04	25,408
Dec 96	66.00	64.80	65.60	+0.42	13,128
Jan 97	64.80	63.70	64.35	+0.24	10,346
Feb 97	63.90	63.55	63.90	+0.24	3,131
Mar 97	64.20	63.80	64.00	+0.09	1,783
Apr 97	66.70	66.30	66.30	+0.34	2,359
Est. sales N.A. Mon's. sales 21,198					
Mon's open int 57,459 up 2402					
GASOIL (IPE) U.S. dollars per metric ton - lots of 100 tons					
Oct 96	250.00	244.50	247.00	—0.25	10,772
Nov 96	243.25	238.50	240.00	—0.75	24,725
Dec 96	233.00	229.25	230.50	—0.50	20,897
Jan 97	223.00	219.50	220.75	0	13,491
Feb 97	212.50	209.75	210.75	—0.25	3,725
Mar 97	202.25	200.00	200.50	—0.50	4,507
Apr 97	191.50	189.75	190.50	—0.75	4,252
May 97	186.00	184.25	184.75	—1.50	1,091
Jun 97	181.50	181.50	180.50	—1.00	5,679
Jul 97	N.T.	N.T.	178.75	—1.25	237
Aug 97	N.T.	N.T.	178.00	—1.50	479
Sept 97	177.50	177.50	177.50		235
Est. sales:26,422. Open int.:91,156 off 2,016					
BRENT OIL (IPE) U.S. dollars per barrel - lots of 1,000 barrels					
Nov 96	24.70	24.07	24.58	+0.09	32,643
Dec 96	24.16	23.61	24.11	+0.25	61,452
Jan 97	23.42	22.93	23.40	+0.20	28,834
Feb 97	22.65	22.25	22.65	+0.15	18,159
Mar 97	21.93	21.60	21.90	+0.03	17,491
Apr 97	21.31	20.98	21.27	+0.05	7,333
May 97	20.75	20.47	20.74	+0.02	3,794
June 97	20.10	20.04	20.32	+0.01	6,956
July 97	19.70	19.70	19.99	Unch.	2,241
Est. sales: 53,032. Open int.:184,992 up 6,890					
Stock Indexes					
S&P COMP. INDEX (CMER) 500 x index					
Dec 96	710.60	705.50	706.00	—2.20	180,768
Mar 97	716.80	711.90	712.00	—2.40	4,517
Est. sales N.A. Mon's. sales 58,252					
Mon's open int 187,802 off 3281					
FTSE 100 (LIFFE) £25 per index point					
Dec96	4079.0	4022.0	4077.0	+ 8.0	61,554
Mar97	4076.0	4075.0	4089.0	+ 7.0	374
Jun97	4097.0	4090.0	4101.0	+ 8.0	300
Est. sales: 15,425. Prev. sales: 9,063					
Prev. open int.: 62,228 up 523					
CAC 40 (MATIF) FF200 per index point					
Oct 96	2170.0	2146.0	2168.5	+11.00	29,579
Nov 96	2170.0	2152.5	2173.5	+11.00	2,253
Dec 96	2179.5	2155.5	2178.5	+10.70	16,342
Mar 97	2196.0	2196.0	2196.0	+11.00	5,242
Sep 97	N.T.	N.T.	2174.5	+11.00	5,675
Mar 98	N.T.	N.T.	2215.5	+10.00	2,970
Sep 98	2187.5	2187.5	2196.0	+50	560
Est. volume: 13,787. Open int.: 62,621 off 294.					

Commodity Indexes

	Close	Previous
Moody's	N.A.	N.A.
Reuters	1,894.90	1,890.30
D.J. Futures	148.82	148.44
CRB	248.89	247.27

صكرا من الاحل

U.K. Spin-Off to Get American Brands Out of Tobacco

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — American Brands Inc. said Tuesday it would spin off Gallaher Tobacco, Britain's largest tobacco company, shedding the last of its cigarette businesses.

The maker of Titleist golf balls, Jim Beam bourbon and other popular brands also said it would change its name to Fortune Brands to reflect its focus on consumer products.

Gallaher Tobacco's brands include Benson & Hedges and Silk Cut, two of Britain's most popular names in cigarettes.

The move comes amid a threatening environment for tobacco sales, especially in the United States. Lawsuits against tobacco companies, which have started to appear in Britain, are mounting in America, and the U.S. government is stepping up regulation of tobacco sales.

American Brands said the less contentious European operating environment would play a role in the value of Gallaher shares.

"Since Gallaher will be recognized more clearly as a U.K./European tobacco manufacturer operating in an environment significantly different from the current U.S. tobacco litigation and regulatory environment, the value inherent in that operation should be more apparent," the company said.

American Brands said Gallaher would also be able to grow more rapidly as an independent company in Europe.

"They just didn't want to deal with the litigation environment" in the United States any longer, said Timothy Swanson, an analyst with A.G. Edwards.

The spin-off is the latest piece of American Brands' makeover. In 1995, it sold its U.S. tobacco and life-insurance businesses for $2.2 billion, then spent $700 million to acquire Cobra Golf Inc., a maker of premium golf clubs.

The spin-off will leave American Brands a much smaller company. Its nontobacco businesses had sales of $4.6 billion in the 12 months ended June 30, while Gallaher's revenue was more than $6.5 billion. American Brands will shift about $1.4 billion of its $1.7 billion in debt to Gallaher with the spin-off.

The company said it expected long-term growth in earnings per share of 13 percent to 15 percent after the spin-off. Its current goal is 10 percent. It also will consider buying back as many as 10 million of its own shares after the spin-off.

The spin-off is subject to shareholder approval and to government rulings treating the transaction as tax-free.

U.S. shareholders will receive Gallaher shares in the form of American depositary receipts that will be traded on the New York Stock Exchange. Gallaher ordinary shares will trade on the London Exchange.

Peter Wilson, who has been chairman of Gallaher since 1986, will be its chief executive and chairman after the spin-off.

(Bloomberg, AFX)

Investor's Europe

Frankfurt DAX | London FTSE 100 Index | Paris CAC 40

Frankfurt DAX: 2700, 2650, 2600, 2550, 2500, 2450; M J J A S O 1996
London FTSE 100 Index: 4100, 4000, 3900, 3800, 3700, 3600; M J J A S O 1996
Paris CAC 40: 2200, 2150, 2100, 2050, 2000, 1950; M J J A S O 1996

Exchange	Index	Tuesday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Amsterdam	EOE	589.15	587.46	+0.29
Brussels	Stock Exchange	9,865.95	9,853.41	+0.13
Frankfurt	DAX	2,691.17	2,702.64	-0.42
Copenhagen	Stock Market	443.45	440.84	+0.59
Helsinki	HEX General	2,219.89	2,207.89	+0.54
Oslo	OBX	482.52	479.53	+0.62
London	FTSE 100	4,035.60	4,031.50	+0.10
Madrid	Stock Exchange	373.33	372.75	+0.16
Milan	MIBTEL	9,999.00	9,990.00	+0.09
Paris	CAC 40	2,161.54	2,151.55	+0.46
Stockholm	SX 16	2,247.56	2,228.79	+0.84
Vienna	ATX	1,070.63	1,073.53	-0.27
Zurich	SPI	2,442.85	2,439.99	+0.12

Source: Telekurs — International Herald Tribune

Britain Ends Tax Credits On Share-Buyback Plans

Move Could Affect £4 Billion of Deals This Year

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — The British government said Tuesday it was eliminating tax credits for share buybacks and special dividends, which are popular devices on the London stock market, to raise as much as £400 million ($625.5 million) a year in extra revenue.

The decision will hit British companies who so far this year have announced plans to spend as much as £2.5 billion buying back their own shares, a figure expected to rise to £4 billion by the end of the year.

Kenneth Clarke, chancellor of the Exchequer, said the new rules would take effect immediately.

Mr. Clarke said the move was a response to "the growing loss of tax through schemes involving companies buying their own shares or paying special dividends."

The new rules will be introduced in the 1997-98 budget, due to be presented in November.

"We have seen companies recently buying their own shares or paying special dividends in such a way that the proceeds end up almost entirely in the hands of those who are entitled to payment of a tax credit," Mr. Clarke said.

"This has costs for the Exchequer, and if action is not taken soon, that cost would escalate."

Share buybacks are most beneficial to tax-exempt shareholders, principally pension funds, who can claim tax credits from the government. Until now, pension funds have been able to claim back the 20 percent advance corporation tax that companies which distribute funds in this way have paid.

Companies also often use special dividends as a sweetener to shareholders when launching a takeover bid for a rival firm, and tax analysts said the new rules would affect this.

"I am sure it will reduce the number of company buybacks," John Whiting, tax partner at Price Waterhouse, said. "What happens right now is not fiddling the tax system; it's the way it works."

Stock prices in companies planning buybacks fell amid concern that the ruling would make these programs less attractive to investors, particularly British utilities.

Shares in Anglian Water PLC fell 9 pence to 544, and PowerGen PLC fell 8 to 479.

Yorkshire Electricity PLC fell 21 to 747.5, and Yorkshire Water PLC declined 17.5 to 622.5. *(Bloomberg, Reuters, AFP)*

BA Unit Plans Turboprop Sale

Bloomberg Business News

LONDON — Deutsche BA, a unit of British Airways PLC, said Tuesday it would sell its leases on its fleet of turboprop planes and turn over its 10-route turboprop network to France's Regional Airlines.

Deutsche BA, unprofitable since British Airways bought its 49 percent stake in 1992, said the sale would allow it to focus on its jet routes in Germany and the rest of Europe. The five-plane turboprop unit carried 298,000, or 14 percent, of Deutsche BA's 2.2 million passengers last year.

"Our turboprop division, serving niche markets, needs a totally different market penetration, as opposed to our highly competitive internal German jet routes," Deutsche BA's managing director, Richard Heideker, said.

Financial details of the transaction were not disclosed, but the chairman of Regional Airlines, Jean-Paul Dubreuil, said the money changing hands was "very little, even symbolic."

The transaction would increase Regional Airlines' 22-plane fleet by more than 20 percent and give it a toehold in Germany.

"We had been looking for an opportunity to extend our network eastward," Mr. Dubreuil said. "It came sooner than we expected. We simply could not pass it up."

Both companies said they hoped to complete the sale by the new year. Mr. Dubreuil said the transaction was "99 percent done."

Regional Airlines will take over Deutsche BA's turboprop routes, 10 destinations served from Friedrichshafen, Stuttgart and Bremen. Those routes represent around 210 million francs ($42 million) in annual sales, Mr. Dubreuil said.

"The routes we are taking on are profitable because there is no competition on them," Mr. Dubreuil said, adding that service between Friedrichshafen and Zurich would be dropped because of low traffic.

Regional plans to keep 120 of the 184 workers at the Deutsche BA unit, he said.

Created in 1992 by the merger of Air Vendee and Airlec, Regional has carved out a niche connecting medium-sized cities throughout Europe, bypassing Paris.

Canadian and Briton Share Nobel

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

STOCKHOLM — James Mirrlees of Britain and William Vickrey, a Canadian who taught in the United States, were awarded the Nobel Memorial Prize in Economic Science on Tuesday for work on analyzing transactions, such as auctions, in which financial information is incomplete.

Their work has led to increased understanding of an array of economic activity ranging from insurance and credit markets to tax systems, competitive conditions and even the internal organization of corporations, the citation from the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences said. The prize of 7.4 million Swedish kronor ($1.1 million) is the third of the six Nobels to be awarded this year.

Mr. Mirrlees, 60, is at Cambridge University in Britain, and Mr. Vickrey is a professor emeritus at Columbia University in New York.

The two men, who have not met, focused on how governments, companies or any organization could cope with constantly lacking complete information while still having to make strategic decisions.

Mr. Mirrlees said he had concentrated on researching the links between levels of taxation and people's motivation to work.

Joergen Weibull, a member of the prize committee, said considering incomplete or "asymmetric" information was critical in decisions such as an employer determining what kind of person a worker is.

"This information is instrumental in deciding on social security, job insurance and other factors in society," Mr. Weibull said.

An example of the way Mr. Mirrlees's work could be applied is in pricing insurance policies to reward nonsmokers and good drivers.

(AP, Reuters)

Very briefly:

- **Eurotunnel** shares slumped in heavy trading in Paris and London a day after the operator of the Channel Tunnel unveiled a bankruptcy-avoidance plan that could leave shareholders with as little as a quarter of the company. In London, the shares rose slightly before finishing at 105.5 pence ($1.65), down 7.5 percent. In Paris, the shares failed to move up at all during the day and closed at 8.35 francs ($1.61), down 8.7 percent. It was the first day the shares had traded since Sept. 27, when they were suspended as Eurotunnel's self-imposed deadline for a debt-restructuring agreement neared.
- **Europe Online**, a computer service that went bankrupt in August, has returned as a nonprofit organization promoting Internet use in Europe. A group of former employees and others said they had purchased the Europe Online name and software and set up "gateways" to help newcomers in Europe navigate the worldwide network of computers.
- **The Bundesbank** will free Germany's securities-repurchase business from minimum reserve requirements this autumn, the central bank's deputy president, Johann Wilhelm Gaddum, said. The move is aimed at improving the competitiveness of Germany's financial markets by 1999, when the single European currency is to be launched.
- **Vendex International NV** will sell its 36 percent stake in a rival Dutch retailer, **Koninklijke Bijenkorf Beheer NV**, valued at about 620 million guilders ($360.9 million), to finance international growth. KBB owns the De Bijenkorf department stores in the Netherlands and the U.S. toy-store chain FAO Schwarz.
- VNU NV bought 14.9 percent of **Blenheim Group PLC** for £70 million and said it might expand its holding if a third party tried to buy the rest of Blenheim. The announcement came after dealers in London said **NatWest Securities Ltd.** was aggressively buying shares of Blenheim, a conference and exhibition organizer. *AP, Bloomberg, Reuters*

The Trib Index

Closing prices.

Jan. 1, 1992 = 100.	Level	Change	% change	year to date % change
World Index	142.40	-0.26	-0.18	+7.99
Regional Indexes				
Asia/Pacific	127.53	-1.18	-0.92	-5.01
Europe	151.43	+0.40	+0.26	+8.80
N. America	149.13	-0.38	-0.25	+16.25
S. America	114.85	+0.37	+0.32	+28.99
Industrial Indexes				
Capital goods	156.38	-0.54	-0.34	+17.69
Consumer goods	150.56	-0.70	-0.46	+9.05
Energy	156.25	+0.91	+0.59	+15.21
Finance	120.53	-0.71	-0.59	-5.27
Miscellaneous	146.87	+0.07	+0.05	+8.14
Raw Materials	170.52	+0.25	+0.15	+20.25
Service	130.31	-0.30	-0.23	+8.59
Utilities	132.62	+0.93	+0.71	+4.31

The International Herald Tribune World Stock Index © tracks the U.S. dollar values of 280 internationally investable stocks from 25 countries. For more information, a free booklet is available by writing to The Trib Index, 181 Avenue Charles de Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France. Compiled by Bloomberg Business News.

WORLD STOCK MARKETS

Tuesday, Oct. 8
Prices in local currencies.
Telekurs

Amsterdam
EOE Index: 589.15 Previous: 587.46

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
ABN-AMRO	97.70	96.70	97.70	97.70
Aegon	87.90	86.20	87.30	87.40
Ahold	99.70	98.60	99.20	99.70
Akzo Nobel	213	210.70	212.70	212.50
Bols Wess cva	29.70	28.70	29.70	29
CSM cva	87.40	86.20	86.50	87.50
Dordtsche Pet	304.20	298	304.20	300
DSM	170.80	169	170.30	177
Elsevier	28.20	27.90	28.10	28.20
Fortis Amev	53.90	53.10	53.90	53.80
G-Broc cva	53.30	52.10	52.30	52.70
Hagemeyer	137	132	136.90	134.40
Heineken	312.30	309.70	311.90	312
Hoogovens	65.60	64.70	65.30	66
Hunt Douglas	132.50	129	131.50	132.30
ING Group	55.80	54.30	55.50	55
KLM	45.80	44.10	44.30	45.90
KNP BT	39.70	39.20	39.70	39.70
KPN	59.90	58.60	59.90	59
Nedlloyd Gp	43.90	43.40	43.80	44
Nutricia	235.50	231.50	235	233.50
Oce Grinten	194.70	191	193.20	194.40
Pakhoed	51.90	51.20	51.90	51.80
Philips Elec	62.90	61.30	62.80	62.20
Polygram	92.30	91.10	91.50	92.50
Randstad Hdg.	142.90	139.40	140.50	142.90
Robeco	133.40	132.60	133.10	132.70
Rodamco	47.90	47.60	47.80	47.70
Rolinco	141.30	141	141	140.40
Rorento	102.10	101.90	101.90	101.90
Royal Dutch	284	276.90	283.40	278.90
Stork	53.50	52.50	53	52.50
Unilever cva	272.10	269.70	271.40	272.70
VNU	33.60	32.20	32.90	33.50
Wolters Kl cva	215.50	212.50	215.50	215.50

Bangkok
SET Index: 956.34 Previous: 944.63

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Adv Info Svc	334	300	334	384
Bangkok Bk F	268	256	268	268
Krung Thai Bk	87	80.50	87	86.50
PTT Explor	340	328	340	332
Siam Cement F	852	826	840	872
Telecomasia	47.25	45.25	46	47
Thai Airways	46	44	45	44
Thai Farm Bk F	208	197	206	206
Thai Teleph	37.50	35.75	36.75	38.25
Utd Comm	232	218	232	226

Bombay
Sensitive Index: 3027.35 Previous: 3082.86

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Assoc Cement	1646	1613	1640.50	1636.75
Grasim Ind	382	360	381.25	373
Hindalco Ind	604	576	599	597.25
Indust Lever	803	757	782.75	768.25
Indian Hotels	592.50	570	590.50	598
ITC	309.75	298.50	309.25	300.50
Larsen Toubro	212.75	202.75	206	213
Reliance Ind	189.50	181	188.75	186.50
Tata Eng Loco	404.50	382.75	404	394.25
Tata Iron St	164.25	158	164	165

Brussels
Stock Exchange Index: 9865.95 Previous: 9853.41

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Arbed	3770	3730	3755	3760
Barco Ind	5200	5150	5200	5180
BBL	6480	6320	6480	6500
Bekaert	23900	23650	23900	23900
CBR	2345	2335	2340	2345
CMB	2380	2300	2375	2355
Cockerill	132	129	130	131
Colruyt	12800	12475	12800	12475
Delhaize Lion	1780	1750	1780	1770
Electrabel	7250	7200	7250	7200
Electrafina	2895	2880	2895	2895
Fortis AG	4470	4375	4405	4420
GIB	1304	1290	1302	1298
GBL	3920	3905	3920	3910
Gen Banque	10800	10725	10775	10800
Glaverbel	3450	3435	3450	3450
Kredietbank	10125	10025	10075	10150
Mosane	2350	2350	2350	2350
Petrofina	9580	9510	9550	9620
Powerfin	4650	4570	4600	4700
Recticel	296	290	294	287
Royale Belge	6370	6300	6350	6330
Soc Gen Belg	2430	2400	2430	2445
Solvay	18625	18500	18600	18650
Tessenderlo	11850	11725	11850	11750
Tractebel	14725	14675	14725	14700
UCB	61900	61250	61900	61750
Union Miniere	2310	2285	2300	2310

Copenhagen
Stock Index: 443.45 Previous: 440.84

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Carlsberg B	365	359.55	362	361
Danisco	348	342	345	344
Den Danske Bk	435	428	434	430
D/S Svendborg A	210000	210000	210000	209500
D/S 1912 A	147000	146000	147000	147000
East Asiatic Co	128	123	126	126.69
FLS Ind B	760.76	750	750	760
ISS Intl Svc B	158	152.61	158	156
Nvo Nordisk B	933	919	930	922
Radiometer B	395	385	395	387
Sophus Ber B	706	702	704	700
Tele Danmk B	285	280.22	284	285
Unidanmark A	284	276	284	278

Frankfurt
DAX: 2691.17 Previous: 2702.64

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
AMB	1180	1165	1180	1160
Allianz Hdg	2730	2693	2700	2755
Altana	1287	1272	1275	1285
Badenwerk	578	558	570	561
BASF	50.30	49.82	49.95	49.99
Bayer Hypo Bk	43.75	43.55	43.70	43.55
Bay.Vereinsbank	55.10	54.70	54.80	55.02
Bayer	58.60	58.25	58.20	58.93
Berliner Kraft	428	416.50	419	422
BHF Bank	39	38.40	39	38.50
BMW	883	881.50	882.80	885.50
CKAG Colonia	119	117.80	118	118
Commerzbank	34.50	34.37	34.40	34.53
Daimler Benz	84.48	84.30	84.35	84.53
Degussa	603	593	599	593
Deutsche Bank	71.90	71.28	71.50	71.33
Dresdner Bank	39.78	38.62	39.70	39.25
Heidelbg Zmt	112.30	111.80	111.80	112
Henkel	66.60	65.60	65.70	66.65
Hochtief	73.30	72.60	73.10	72.10
Hoechst	58.60	58.15	58.27	58.53
Holzmann Ph.	348	336	342	336
Karstadt	541.80	536.50	541	540
Linde	988	986	987	991
Lufthansa ord	224	221	221.70	220.50
MAN	391.20	390	391	393.50
Mannesmann	589.30	586.20	586.20	583
Metro	140.10	138.50	139.60	140.10
Muench Rueck	3465	3454	3464	3472
Preussag	372	370.20	371	370.80
PWA	234	228	234	235.80
RWE	57.70	57.35	57.65	58
SAP pfd	272.20	265	265	271.80
Schering	125.35	122.30	124.20	124.40
Schmalb Lub	298	297.50	297.50	297
Siemens	80.35	79.92	80.14	80.55
Suedzucker	663	659	663	660
Thyssen	280	278.80	279.60	281
Veba	81.25	80.85	80.85	80.86
VEW	515	505	513.50	512
Viag	602	600	602	599
Volkswagen	580.50	577.50	578.25	583
Wella	960	942	945	940

Helsinki
HEX General Index: 2219.89 Previous: 2207.89

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Cultor I	240	238	238	238
Enso R	37	36.50	36.80	36.50
Huhtamaki I F	168.50	168	168	167
Kesko	74	73	73.50	72.60
Kone BF	475	465	468	455
Merita A	13	12.20	12.80	12.10
Metra BF	276	275	276	275
Metsa-Serla B	30	30	30	30.10
Nokia Prf F	212.50	208.50	210.70	211
Outokumpu A	88.70	80	80.50	80.50
Rautaruukki	40.10	39.90	40	40.50
Stockmann A	300	265	270	265
UPM-Kymmene	96.90	95.30	96.40	96.50
Valmet A	75	74	74.50	74.10

Hong Kong
Hang Seng: 12186.80 Previous: 12132.10

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Amoy Props	9.60	9.40	9.55	9.40
Bk East Asia	29.45	29.05	29.15	29.15
Cathay Pacific	12.90	12.80	12.80	12.85
Cheung Kong	61.50	60.25	61	60.75
China Light	36.80	35.80	36.60	35.90
Chin Estates	7.55	7.25	7.25	7.40
Citic Pacific	37	36.40	36.80	36.70
Cons Elec Pwr	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	16.05
Dao Heng Bk	32.50	31.50	31.60	31.90
First Pacific	11.60	11.55	11.55	11.65
Great Eagle	24.90	24.75	24.85	24.75
Guangdong Inv	6	5.85	5.90	5.90
Guoco Group	39.10	38.30	38.80	38.40
Hang Lung	15.35	15.10	15.25	15.15
Hang Seng Bk	86.25	84	84	85.75
Henderson Inv	8.70	8.55	8.55	8.70
Henderson Ld	68.50	67.75	68.25	68
HKR Intl	9	8.80	8.80	9
HK Aircraft	19.60	19.20	19.35	19.60
HK China Gas	13.15	13	13.15	13.05
HK Electric	24.90	24.80	24.80	24.85
HK Shang Htls	13.85	13.65	13.75	13.90
HK Telecomm	14.30	14.15	14.20	14.35
Hopewell Hdgs	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	4.40
HSBC Hdgs	147	146	146	146.50
Hutchison Wh	52.25	51.75	52	52.25
Hysan Dev	25	24.85	24.95	24.80
Johnson El 500	18	17.90	17.90	18
Miramar Hotel	15.15	15	15	15.15
Natl Mutual	6.95	6.90	6.90	6.95
New World	40.90	40.40	40.70	40.50
Oriental Press	4.10	4	4.03	4.10
Shangri-La	10.75	10.55	10.60	10.55
SHK Props	85	84.50	84.75	84.50
Shun Tak Hdgs	4.90	4.80	4.80	4.90
Sino Land Co.	8.95	8.70	8.80	9
Sth China Post	6.10	5.95	5.95	6
Swire Pac A	69.50	68.25	69	69
Tsim Sha Tsui	11.15	10.90	11.10	11.10
TV Broadcasts	28.20	27.75	28.10	27.75
Wharf Hdgs	32	31.70	31.90	31.90
Wheelock	17.30	17.10	17.25	17.10

Jakarta
Composite Index: 574.78 Previous: 586.31

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Astra Intl	3625	3500	3550	3650
Barito Pacific	1475	1425	1450	1475
Gudang Garm	9500	9200	9350	9550
Indah Kiat	1925	1875	1900	1925
Indocement	3900	3750	3750	3900
Indofood	5000	4950	4975	5000
Indorayon	2025	2000	2000	2050
Indosat	7600	7550	7575	7600
Kalbe Farma	2900	2850	2875	2850
Sampoerna	21100	18650	18725	21125

Johannesburg
All Market: 7046.87 Previous: 7036.28

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
AngloAm-Corp	291.50	289.50	290.25	289.25
AngloAm Gold	394	392	393.50	390.75
AngloAm Ind	161	161	161	161.50
Barlow	45.35	45.25	45.30	45.25
C.G. Smith	25.20	24.50	24.85	25.25
De Beers	146.25	145.75	146.25	146
Driefontein	54.75	54	54.50	53.25
Freegold	44.45	43.95	44.25	44
Fst Natl Bk	28.40	28.20	28.30	28.35
Gencor	16.50	16.20	16.50	16.35
GFSA	131	130	130	131
Iscor	3.04	3	3.04	3.01
Johnnies Ind	54.75	53.50	54.75	54
Kloof Gold	40.75	40	40.50	39.55
Liberty Life	139.50	139	139.25	139.75
Minorco	101.50	100.25	100.25	101
Nedcor	69	68.75	69	69
Rembrandt Gp	42	41.85	42	42.10
Richemont	72.75	71.75	72.25	72.75
Rust Platinum	72.50	71.25	71.25	72.75
SA Breweries	122	121.25	122	121.25
Sappi	39.90	39.30	39.30	39.80
Sasol	55	54.50	54.75	55
SBIC	191.50	190.50	190.50	191.75
Tiger Oats	64.75	64.50	64.75	64.75

Kuala Lumpur
Composite: 1143.88 Previous: 1148.50

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Genting	19.40	18.90	19	19.40
Hicom Hldgs	7	6.95	7	7
Mal Banking	24.60	24.50	24.60	24.60
Mal Intl Ship F	7.75	7.55	7.65	7.50
Public Bank F	4.82	4.70	4.70	4.80
Resorts World	14.70	14.50	14.60	14.70
Sime Darby	8.40	8.30	8.35	8.35
Telekom Mal	22.50	22.40	22.40	22.40
Tenaga	8.70	8.60	8.65	8.65
Utd Engineers	19.70	19.40	19.50	19.70

London
FT-SE 100: 4035.60 Previous: 4031.50

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Abbey Natl	6.16	6.05	6.10	6.14
Allied Domecq	4.48	4.40	4.46	4.43
Anglian Water	5.55	5.25	5.45	5.53
Arjo Wiggins	1.68	1.65	1.67	1.69
Asda Group	1.10	1.06	1.07	1.07
Assoc Br Foods	4.19	4.17	4.18	4.17
BAA	5	4.94	4.97	4.99
Barclays	9.73	9.47	9.67	9.74
Bass	7.81	7.73	7.76	7.80
BAT Ind	4.36	4.20	4.29	4.32
Bank Scotland	2.73	2.66	2.71	2.74
BICC	2.94	2.86	2.90	2.86
Blue Circle	4.05	3.95	4.03	4.02
BOC Group	8.78	8.72	8.75	8.77
Boots	6.37	6.17	6.32	6.32
Rexam	3.90	3.83	3.85	3.91
BPB Ind	3.75	3.63	3.75	3.77
Brit Aerosp	11.22	11.13	11.20	11.20
Brit Airways	6.01	5.90	5.92	6.02
Brit Gas	1.87	1.76	1.87	1.80
Brit Petm	7.32	6.93	7	6.99
Brit Steel	1.90	1.86	1.90	1.91
Brit Telecom	3.94	3.54	3.56	3.58
BTR	2.70	2.65	2.69	2.68
Burmah Cast	11.49	11.30	11.37	11.38
Cable Wireless	4.38	4.30	4.34	4.36
Cadbury Schw	5.15	5.08	5.12	5.11
Caradon	2.53	2.46	2.50	2.49
Carlton Comm	4.97	4.83	4.95	4.87
Coats Viyella	1.57	1.49	1.56	1.51
Comml Union	6.30	6.10	6.30	6.20
Courtaulds	4.70	4.58	4.69	4.61
De La Rue	5.95	5.85	5.92	5.90
EMI Group	12.93	12.58	12.91	12.60
Eng China Cl	1.90	1.84	1.86	1.85
Enterprise Oil	5.90	5.81	5.83	5.84
Fam Colonial	1.58	1.55	1.57	1.57
Genl Accident	7.19	7.12	7.14	7.16
GEC	3.96	3.89	3.96	3.94
GKN	11.60	11.48	11.48	11.64
Glaxo	10.26	10.15	10.20	10.30
Granada Gp	8.48	8.36	8.45	8.58
Grand Met	4.85	4.72	4.81	4.78
GRE	2.60	2.53	2.57	2.53
Guinness	5	4.38	4.47	4.44
GUS	6.32	6.08	6.30	6.28
Hanson	0.90	0.86	0.87	0.88
Hillsdown Hdg	1.89	1.82	1.87	1.80
HSBC Hldgs	12.25	12.11	12.23	12.19
ICI	8.50	8.33	8.46	8.45
Inchcape	2.70	2.66	2.66	2.69
Kingfisher	6.51	6.35	6.40	6.51
Ladbroke	2.08	2.04	2.07	2.07
Land Sec	7.10	7.02	7.08	7.07
Laporte	7.27	7.10	7.21	7.19
Lasmo	2.25	2.18	2.23	2.19
Legal Genl Grp	8.32	8.24	8.30	8.33
Lloyds Abbey	6.35	6.26	6.34	6.41
Lloyds TSB Gp	3.99	3.88	3.94	3.92
London Elec	6.27	5.98	6.05	6.25
LucasVarity	2.51	2.44	2.47	2.51
Marks Spencer	5.06	4.97	5.05	5.02
MEPC	4.42	4.36	4.39	4.39
Mercury Asset	10.98	10.80	10.87	10.90
Natl Power	4.01	3.87	3.95	3.98
NatWest	7.12	6.85	7.06	7.12
Utd Utilities	5.83	5.50	5.81	5.75
Nthern Foods	2	1.98	1.98	1.98
P&O	6.53	6.25	6.36	6.40
Pearson	6.95	6.75	6.94	6.75
Pilkington	1.85	1.81	1.84	1.84
PowerGen	4.88	4.60	4.79	4.87
Prudential	4.77	4.69	4.76	4.76
Rank Group	4.59	4.46	4.55	4.47
Reckitt Colm	7.32	7.23	7.32	7.28
Redland	4.59	4.47	4.58	4.54
Reed Intl	11.84	11.73	11.81	11.82
Rentokil	4.22	4.15	4.19	4.20
Reuters Hdgs	7.84	7.50	7.57	7.79
RMC Group	11.97	11.75	11.84	11.80
Rolls Royce	2.59	2.53	2.54	2.57
Royal Bk Scot	5.23	5.13	5.22	5.21
RTZ reg	9.77	9.65	9.76	9.80
Royal & Sun All	4.14	4.07	4.13	4.13
Safeway	3.53	3.42	3.49	3.50
Sainsbury	3.90	3.60	3.64	3.63
Schroders	14.59	14.35	14.35	14.55
Scot Newcastle	6.54	6.45	6.50	6.50
Scot Power	3.20	3.12	3.19	3.19
Sears	0.94	0.92	0.93	0.94
Severn Trent	6.07	5.85	5.90	6.03
Shell Trnp reg	10.55	10.15	10.41	10.15
Siebe	9.90	9.80	9.83	9.92
Smith Nephew	2.12	2.08	2.12	2.09
Smith (WH)	4.66	4.60	4.63	4.65
SmithKline	8.21	8.08	8.15	8.18
Smiths Ind	7.90	7.82	7.87	7.87
Sthern Elec	6.27	6.20	6.21	6.22
Stand Charter	7.03	6.92	6.99	6.91
Tate & Lyle	4.72	4.67	4.70	4.69
Tesco	3.18	3.13	3.17	3.15
Thames Water	5.66	5.45	5.54	5.63
3I Group	4.98	4.93	4.96	4.95
TI Group	5.71	5.63	5.70	5.71
Tomkins	2.79	2.64	2.77	2.70
Unilever	13.92	13.75	13.90	13.81
Utd Biscuits	2.18	2.01	2.17	2.05
Utd News	6.83	6.57	6.78	6.61
Vendome uts	5.71	5.70	5.71	5.75
Vodafone	2.29	2.24	2.29	2.27
Whitbread	7.10	7.05	7.05	7.07
Williams Hdgs	3.65	3.60	3.64	3.66
Wolseley	5.05	4.93	5.04	5
Zeneca	16.62	16.41	16.51	16.62

Madrid
Bolsa Index: 373.33 Previous: 372.75

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Acerinox	14900	14620	14900	14700
ACESA	1550	1510	1545	1530
Argentaria	5450	5300	5450	5340
BBV	5980	5940	5970	5980
Banesto	812	807	809	814
Bankinter	15330	14940	15210	15130
Bco Central Hisp	2900	2875	2900	2895
Bco Exterior	2820	2820	2820	2820
Bco Popular	24780	24420	24780	24630
Bco Santander	6780	6700	6720	6750
CEPSA	3985	3930	3950	3945
Corp Mapfre	6410	6300	6360	6430
Dragados	1770	1750	1765	1770
Endesa	7550	7500	7520	7550
FECSA	959	952	959	957
Fomento Const	10820	10650	10790	10750
Gas Natural	22090	21910	22000	22250
Hidroel Cantab	3935	3890	3905	3935
Iberdrola	1290	1275	1290	1285
Pryca	3000	2950	2955	3005
Repsol	4470	4410	4470	4425
Sevillana Elec	1110	1090	1105	1100
Tabacalera	5670	5570	5600	5670
Telefonica	2470	2430	2460	2445
Union Fenosa	812	805	812	810
Valenc Cement	1435	1410	1435	1440

Manila
PSE Index: 3037.54 Previous: 3121.83

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Ayala A	21.25	20.50	21.25	21.50
Ayala Land	29.50	29	29	29.50
Manila Elec A	106	103	103	106
Metro Bank	610	595	610	610
Petron	9.40	9	9	9.30
Phil Long Dist	1610	1595	1595	1630
San Miguel A	47.50	44	44.50	47.50
San Miguel B	85.50	82.50	84	86
SM Prime Hdg	5.50	4.95	5.20	5.60

Mexico
Bolsa Index: 3348.11 Previous: 3345.45

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Alfa A	32.95	32.65	32.75	32.90
Cemex B	32.40	32.15	32.35	32.40
Cifra C	10.70	10.58	10.62	10.74
Empresas ICA	116.30	115.50	116.30	118.00
Emp Moderna	37.70	37.40	37.70	37.65
Femsa	24.05	23.65	23.95	24.00
Gpo Carso A1	37.80	37.50	37.60	37.90
Televisa CPO	112.00	111.00	112.00	112.60
TelMex L	12.40	12.30	12.36	12.38
Tribasa	21.80	21.60	21.65	21.90

Milan
MIB Telematico: 09999.00 Previous: 09990.00

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Alleanza Assic	11455	11265	11455	11380
Bca Comm Ital	2990	2935	2945	2990
Bca Naz Agricol	683	655	669	665
Bca Naz Lavoro	11850	11600	11700	11845
Bca di Roma	1390	1360	1370	1395
Bco Ambrosiano	3305	3220	3260	3285
Benetton	17745	17820	17615	17070
Credito Italiano	1736	1707	1722	1729
ENI	7470	7255	7445	7330
Fiat	4170	4085	4120	4190
Fondiaria	5865	5770	5835	5880
Generali Assic	32200	32000	32200	32250
IFIL	4100	3850	3880	3900
Italcementi	8900	8600	8620	8880
Italgas	5775	5640	5730	5710
Mediobanca	8500	8370	8370	8495
Montedison	988	971	980	994
Olivetti	530	520	528	514
Pirelli	2860	2775	2780	2800
RAS	14970	14635	14970	14890
Rinascente	9400	9160	9400	9180
S Paolo Torino	10150	10020	10140	10135
Standa	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	12800
Stet	5235	5150	5220	5240
Telecom Italia	3470	3410	3440	3470
Toro Assic	19350	18700	19350	19150

Montreal
Industrials Index: 2533.58 Previous: 2545.11

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Atco I	21¼	21	21	21.20
Bank Montreal	38¾	38¼	38.30	38.60
Bce Mob Com	46¾	46½	46¾	46.05
Cdn Tire A	19.80	19	19.80	19.95
Cdn Util A	28¾	28.45	28¾	28.40
Cascades	6.35	6¼	6.30	6¼
CT Finl Svc	33.25	33.25	33.25	33
Extendicare	15.95	15.85	15.90	15.90
Gaz Metro	16½	16¼	16.25	16.35
Gt-West Lifeco	41	40½	41	40¼
Hees Intl Bcp	16¾	16.65	16.70	16.65
Hudson's Bay	21.60	21.40	21.60	21.65
Imasco	32.85	31.70	32.85	31¾
Investors Grp	22.35	22¼	22.35	22.45
Loblaw Cos	11.30	11.30	11.30	11.35
Molson A	20.65	19.85	20.55	19.70
Natl Bk Canada	12.45	12.35	12.40	12.45
Oshawa A	18.85	18.85	18.85	18.90
Pancdn Petm	48.10	48	48.10	48
Power Corp	25	24.60	24.95	24.70
Power Finl	45.40	45	45.20	45
Quebecor B	20.70	20½	20.65	20.60
Rogers Comm B	9.60	9.40	9.60	9.45
Royal Bk Cda	41.30	40.65	40.80	41¼
Sears Canada	8.10	8	8	8.10
Shell Cda A	46	44.30	46	44.20
Southam	17¾	17⅛	17¾	17¼
Stelco A	6.55	6.35	6½	6⅛
Trilon Finl A	5.90	5.90	5.90	6.05

Oslo
OBX Index: 482.52 Previous: 479.53

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Aker A	129	126	126	129
Bergesen Dy B	138	135	138	135
Christiania Bk	17.20	16.20	17.20	17.20
Den norske Bk	21.20	20.80	21.20	21.20
SAS Norge ASA	65	63	63	63.50
Dyno Indust	147.50	147	147.50	147
Elkem	90	87.50	89	88
Hafslund A	52	50	50	52
Kvaerner	243	240	240	243
Leif Hoegh	112	111	111	112
Norsk Hydro	312	306.50	311	308.50
Norske Skog A	192	190	190	192
Orkla	400	386	400	387
Rieber B	160	154	159	155
Saga Petm B	107	104.50	106	105
Schibsted	95	94.50	94.50	95
Storebrand	37	36.60	37	36.70

Paris
CAC-40: 2161.54 Previous: 2151.55

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Accor	659	635	648	660
AGF	152.90	150	151.70	151.20
Air Liquide	786	772	781	784
Alcatel Alsth	442.40	436.50	442.20	438.50
Axa	315.70	311.60	314.80	313.20
Bancaire	547	538	546	550
BIC	196.40	193	196.30	195
Bouygues	486	475.60	485	475.60
Canal Plus	1268	1237	1260	1247
Carrefour	2913	2864	2885	2905
CCF	232.50	230.50	231	231.40
Credit Local cl	443	438	442	441
Credit Lyon PC	139.50	135.50	137	136.30
Crown Cork Seal	242.10	242.10	242.10	242
Danone	752	746	749	751
Elf-Aquitaine	408.60	402.10	408	403
Eridania BS	795	780	786	787
Euro Disney	11	10.85	10.95	10.90
Eurotunnel uts	9.15	8.25	8.35	9.15
Gen. Eaux	588	577	584	578
Havas	374.90	354.50	368.40	357
Lafarge Cop	311.30	306	310.80	309
Legrand	882	870	873	878
L'Oreal	1844	1820	1844	1829
LVMH	1155	1128	1151	1134
Lyon. Eaux	468	455.50	461	459
Michelin B	257	252.30	256.90	253
Navig Mixte	721	721	721	721
Paribas A	328.70	325.10	328.30	327
Pechiney SA	215.80	212.50	213	214.40
Pernod Ricard	285	280	281.60	283.10
Peugeot Cit	592	586	589	588
Pinault-Print	1919	1886	1911	1890
Promodes	1420	1390	1420	1401
Renault	124.50	121.30	124	123.30
Rh-Poulenc A	144.20	142.50	144.20	143.30
Roussel-Uclaf	1199	1192	1198	1195
Sanofi	452	444	450	446.90
Schneider	249.40	246	247.10	248.70
Ste Generale	564	556	560	567
St Gobain	705	695	702	700
St Louis	1281	1254	1281	1271
Suez	207	205.20	206.50	206.60
Thomson CSF	163	160.20	161	161.10
Total B	420	409	416.10	410.30
UAP	107.50	106.60	107	108
Valeo	291	285.20	288.90	286.40

São Paulo
Bovespa Index: 66372.78 Previous: 66126.60

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Bco Brasil Pfd	9.750	9.490	9.490	9.50
Banespa Pfd	2.60	2.530	2.530	2.540
Bradesco Pfd	8.940	8.70	8.850	8.90
Brahma Pfd	646.010	644.00	644.00	650.00
Cemig Pfd	32.90	32.20	32.70	32.30
CESP Pfd	31.80	31.10	31.790	31.290
Eletrobras B	305.00	304.00	307.00	303.00
Itaubanco Pfd	452.00	445.00	450.00	445.00
Light	332.00	329.00	331.00	329.00
Paranapan Pfd	7.10	6.90	7.10	7.00
Petrobras Pfd	124.990	122.70	123.00	124.00
Sid Nacional	22.20	22.00	22.050	22.00
Souza Cruz	6.4000	6.35000	6.35000	6.5000
Telebras Pfd	82.50	81.70	82.150	81.80
Telesp Pfd	201.00	198.990	199.00	200.00
Usiminas Pfd	1.030	1.010	1.020	1.020
CVRD Pfd	21.10000	20.95000	20.95000	21.1000

Seoul
Composite Index: 797.42 Previous: 795.33

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Daewoo Heavy	7200	7000	7160	6960
Hyundai Eng	26200	25200	25300	25200
Hyundai Motor	27900	27200	27200	27500
Korea El Pwr	27000	25500	26500	25500
Korea Mob Tel	511000	503000	504000	501000
LG Electronics	14600	13800	13900	14200
Pohang Iron St	44300	43000	43700	42800
Samsung Elec	69700	67300	67500	69700
Samsung Hvy	10900	10200	10300	10700
Yukong	22200	21400	22000	21400

Singapore
Straits Times: 2116.84 Previous: 2126.66

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Cerebos Pac	11.30	11.20	11.20	11.20
City Devlts	11	10.70	11	10.80
Cycle Carriage	15.20	14.90	15.10	15.10
Dairy Farm Intl *	0.62	0.61	0.61	0.61
DBS	9	8.95	8.95	9
DBS Land	4.56	4.38	4.44	4.52
Fraser & Neave	14.30	14.10	14.10	14.10
HK Land *	2.26	2.22	2.22	2.26
Hong Leong Fin	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	3.42
Jard Matheson *	5.85	5.75	5.75	5.80
Jard Strategic *	3.34	3.28	3.32	3.34
Keppel	10.30	10.20	10.20	10.30
Natsteel	2.45	2.41	2.41	2.43
Neptune Orient	1.22	1.20	1.22	1.22
OCBC foreign	16.30	16	16.10	16.20
O'Sea Union Bk	6.50	6.45	6.45	6.50
Sembawang	6.60	6.55	6.60	6.55
Sing Airlines F	13.80	13.60	13.70	13.80
Sing Petm	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	1.80
Sing Press F	24.60	23.90	24	24.30
ST Auto F	2.99	2.98	2.98	2.98
ST Ship	1.99	1.98	1.98	2
Sing Telecomm	3.12	3.06	3.08	3.10
Straits Steam	4.40	4.34	4.36	4.38
Utd Industrial	1.23	1.22	1.22	1.22
Utd O'Sea Bk F	13.30	13.10	13.30	13.10
Wing Tai Hdgs	3.40	3.34	3.38	3.42

*: in U.S. dollars.

Stockholm
SX 16 Index: 2247.56 Previous: 2228.79

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
AGA BF	107.50	105.50	106.50	106
ABB AF	740	725	733	730
AssiDoman F	170	167	170	167.50
Astra AF	297	291	297	295.50
Atlas Copco AF	145.50	142.50	145.50	144.50
Avesta F	69.50	67	69	69
Electrolux BF	392.50	384	385	388
Ericsson BF	175.50	169	175	170.50
Hennes BF	870	857	860	865
Incentive AF	387	385	387	386
Investor BF	269.50	264.50	269	266.50
Kinnevik BF	187.50	185.50	187	186
MoDo BF	191	187	187.50	187.50
Sandvik BF	163.50	159.50	163.50	160.50
SCA BF	144	140	143.50	142
S-E Banken AF	56.50	55.50	55.50	55.50
Skandia Fors F	180	176.50	179.50	178
Skanska BF	287.50	266.50	286.50	267
SKF BF	162.50	160	162	161
SSAB BF	101	99.50	101	101
Stora AF	92	89	90.50	89.50
Sv Handles AF	167	164	166.50	164.50
Sydkraft AF	149	149	149	150
Trelleborg BF	91.50	90	90.50	90
Volvo BF	142.50	140.50	141	142

Sydney
All Ordinaries: 2331.70 Previous: 2339.80

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Amcor	7.93	7.70	7.77	7.92
ANZ Bkng	7.46	7.34	7.45	7.44
BHP	16.73	16.32	16.35	16.75
Boral	3.28	3.24	3.28	3.28
Brambles Ind.	21.25	21.05	21.10	21.19
Burns Philp	1.90	1.85	1.87	1.86
CBA	12	11.80	11.90	12.01
CC Amatil	17.10	16.85	17.10	16.95
Coles Myer	4.70	4.64	4.67	4.69
Comalco	6.98	6.84	6.85	7
CRA Ltd	19.42	19.12	19.20	19.44
CSR	4.42	4.39	4.41	4.39
Fosters Brew	2.32	2.29	2.31	2.32
GIO Australia	3.16	3.12	3.14	3.14
Goodman Fld	1.38	1.36	1.37	1.36
ICI Australia	12.55	12.30	12.37	12.54
John Fairfax	2.70	2.65	2.68	2.68
Lend Lease	20.40	20.10	20.36	20.15
Mayne Nickless	8.74	8.55	8.70	8.67
MIM Hdgs	1.51	1.47	1.48	1.50
Nat Aust Bank	13.65	13.55	13.61	13.64
News Corp	7.18	7.05	7.12	7.09
North Ltd	3.63	3.55	3.58	3.55
Pacific Dunlop	2.83	2.75	2.82	2.80
Pioneer Intl	3.57	3.52	3.52	3.60
Placer Pacific	1.58	1.54	1.57	1.55
Santos	5.33	5.28	5.30	5.32
Southcorp	3.68	3.60	3.67	3.64
Wesfarmers	7.98	7.88	7.96	7.93
Wstrn Mining	7.93	7.82	7.82	7.89
Westfield Trt	2.42	2.39	2.41	2.39
Westpac Bkng	6.86	6.72	6.81	6.76
Woodside Pet	8.67	8.55	8.63	8.58
Woolworths	2.83	2.77	2.78	2.88

Taipei
Stock Market Index: 6584.91 Previous: 6620.42

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Asia Cement	53	52	52.50	52
Cathay Life Ins	178	176	176	177
Chang Hwa Bk	160	158	159	159
China Steel	25.90	25.70	25.70	25.70
China Trust	52	51	51	51.50
Evergreen	50.50	49	49.40	50.50
Far East Text	30.90	30.40	30.50	30.60
First Bank	171	168	168	170
Formosa CF	34.30	33.80	34	34
Hua Nan Bk	134.50	132	132.50	134
Hualon Teijran	26.30	25.80	25.90	26
ICBC	86.50	85.50	85.50	86.50
President Ent	42.20	41.70	41.70	42.20
Taiwan Cmtl	57.50	56.50	56.50	57
Tatung	54	53	53	53.50

Tokyo
Nikkei 225: 21038.50 Previous: 21141.87

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Ajinomoto	1220	1190	1210	1200
All Nippon Air	1050	1040	1040	1050
Asahi Bank	1230	1210	1220	1230
Asahi Chem	727	715	722	725
Asahi Glass	1220	1200	1210	1210
Bk Tokyo Mitsu	2360	2330	2340	2360
Bk Yokohama	866	850	866	865
Bridgestone	1950	1920	1920	1960
Canon	2250	2230	2240	2250
Chiba Bank	864	850	857	859
Chubu Elec	2370	2340	2370	2370
Chugoku Elec	2320	2300	2300	2320
Daiei	1060	1030	1060	1050
Daiichi Kang	1880	1860	1860	1870
Daiwa Bank	676	668	668	674
Daiwa House	1600	1590	1600	1590
Daiwa Sec	1240	1210	1230	1230
Denso	2410	2360	2370	2430
Fanuc	3900	3860	3880	3880
Fuji Bank	2090	2070	2070	2100
Fuji Photo	3380	3340	3340	3400
Fujitsu	1050	1020	1050	1030
Hitachi	1060	1050	1050	1060
Honda Motor	2700	2660	2680	2720
IBJ	2360	2340	2340	2350
IHI	525	521	523	526
Itochu	700	690	695	698
Ito-Yokado	5980	5900	5910	6010
JAL	790	779	781	794
Jusco	3430	3370	3370	3450
Kajima	1020	995	1010	1000
Kansai Elec	2400	2380	2390	2400
Kao	1430	1380	1400	1430
Kawa Steel	377	366	372	372
KDD	10400	10100	10300	10200
Kinki Nipp Ry	770	767	770	771
Kirin Brewery	1170	1150	1150	1180
Kobe Steel	290	281	282	287
Komatsu	968	954	957	961
Kubota	668	640	661	662
Kyocera	7790	7710	7750	7790
Kyushu Elec	2360	2350	2350	2360
LTCB	781	770	776	786
Marubeni	570	561	562	562
Marui	2160	2120	2150	2160
Matsu Elec Ind	1860	1840	1860	1850
Matsu Elec Wk	1090	1070	1070	1090
Mitsubishi	1350	1330	1340	1340
Mitsubishi Ch	476	462	476	468
Mitsubishi El	731	722	726	730
Mitsubishi Est	1490	1460	1470	1480
Mitsubishi Hvy	900	881	894	889
Mitsubishi Mat	953	947	953	951
Mitsubishi Tr	1710	1680	1700	1690
Mitsui	962	953	959	963
Mitsui Fudosn	1440	1410	1420	1430
Mitsui Trust	1160	1140	1140	1150
Murata Mfg	3840	3840	3840	3990
NEC	1260	1240	1260	1250
Nikko Sec	1150	1130	1140	1140
Nintendo	7330	7250	7280	7350
Nipp Credit Bk	368	364	367	369
Nipp Express	980	970	975	976
Nippon Oil	663	657	657	662
Nippon Paper	660	649	655	650
Nippon Steel	342	338	339	341
Nippon Yusen	587	580	580	584
Nissan Motor	880	869	874	875
NKK	286	284	286	285
Nomura Sec	1950	1920	1930	1940
NTT	8050a	7910a	8040a	8030a
Obayashi	930	920	927	942
Odakyu El Ry	719	713	714	719
Ono Pharm	3490	3460	3470	3500
Osaka Gas	360	354	356	359
Ricoh	1150	1130	1140	1140
Sakura Bk	1070	1060	1060	1070
Sankyo	2760	2720	2730	2730
Sanwa Bank	1990	1960	1970	1980
Sanyo Elec	577	561	569	578
Secom	6990	6910	6940	6990
Seibu Rwy	5890	5840	5840	5940
Sekisui House	1240	1210	1230	1220
Seven-Eleven	6780	6660	6660	6730
Sharp	1760	1740	1760	1780
Shimizu	1090	1070	1070	1080
Shin-etsu Ch	1990	1970	1980	1990
Shizuoka Bk	1310	1300	1310	1310
Sony	6980	6950	6960	6980
Sumitomo	937	914	932	913
Sumitomo Bk	1990	1970	1980	1990
Sumit Chem	508	496	500	496
Sumitomo Elec	1510	1490	1490	1500
Sumit Metal	311	306	310	308
Sumit Trust	1330	1310	1310	1320
Taisei	710	697	710	705
Taisho Pharm	2270	2230	2240	2290
Takeda Chem	1990	1970	1970	1980
TDK	6870	6790	6860	6890
Tohoku El Pwr	2400	2380	2400	2390
Tokai Bank	1370	1350	1360	1370
Tokio Marine	1290	1270	1280	1280
Tokyo El Pwr	2660	2610	2650	2630
Tokyo Gas	369	361	367	364
Tokyu	782	767	767	785
Tonen	1550	1540	1550	1560
Toppan Print	1490	1460	1460	1490
Toray Ind	706	697	697	707
Toshiba	754	746	753	753
Toyo Seikan	3780	3730	3780	3780
Toyo Trust	990	978	978	995
Toyota Motor	2720	2680	2680	2740
Yamaichi Sec	670	660	660	670
Yamanouchi	2330	2310	2310	2320
Yasuda Fire	762	749	749	762
Yasuda Trust	565	552	558	568

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Toronto
TSE Industrials: 5436.54 Previous: 5441.52

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Abitibi Price	18.10	17.85	18	17.85
Air Canada	4.99	4.90	4.90	4.97
Alberta Energy	28.15	27.90	27.90	28
Alcan Alum	42.15	41.35	41.40	41.90
Avenor A	22.60	22.35	22.60	22½
Bk Nova Scotia	40.15	39.65	39.70	39.95
Barrick Gold	36.30	35.90	35.90	35¼
BCE	60¼	59.35	59.40	60.05
BC Telecomm	28.05	27½	28.05	27.80
Bombardier B	20.30	20.10	20.20	20.10
Brascan A	26	25.80	25.85	25.95
Cameco	68¼	67½	68.20	67.65
CIBC	52.60	51.80	51.80	52.10
Cdn Airlines	7.85	7.81	7.82	7.85
Cdn Nat Res	32.60	32.15	32¼	32.10
Cdn Occid Pet	24.70	24.40	24½	24½
Cdn Pacific	32.15	31.30	32.15	31.45
Cominco	28½	28.30	28.45	28.80
Consumers Gas	22.65	22.30	22.65	22.30
Dofasco	21.70	21.60	21.65	21.70
Domtar Ind B	9	8.65	8.95	8¾
Du Pont Cda A	34	33½	33¾	34
Echo Bay Min	12	11.70	11.70	11.70
Empire Co. A	13.35	13.20	13.20	13.10
Falconbridge	29	28.05	28.30	28.70
Fletcher Chall A	19.90	19½	19¾	19.80
Franco Nevada	51½	50¼	50¾	51.65
Guardian Cap A	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	10
Horsham	21.90	21.65	21.85	21.85
Imperial Oil	59.65	59	59.45	59.40
Inco	41.20	40.40	40.40	41.10
IPL Energy	36.90	36.80	36.90	36¼
Laidlaw A	15.60	15.35	15.35	15.45
Laidlaw B	15.55	15.40	15.45	15.45
Loewen Group	54.10	52¾	52¾	54.10
Ldn Insur Gp	32	31.80	31.85	32
Macmill Bldl	19.30	19.05	19.15	19.15
Magna Intl A	64.45	63¾	64.40	63.45
Maple Leaf Fds	9.30	9	9.30	9.20
Moore	25.95	25.45	25.90	25.45
Newbridge Net	47.20	45¾	46	46.20
Noranda Inc	27.95	27¾	27.95	27.85
Noranda Forest	9.10	9	9.05	9
Norcen Energy	27.45	27.15	27¾	27.40
Nthern Telecom	83.80	81½	82	83.90
Nova	11.90	11.65	11.85	11.70
Onex	15	14.60	14.85	14.95
Placer Dome	33.10	32.90	33	32.80
Potash Sask	102.65	101.60	102½	102.65
Provigo	6.15	6.10	6.10	6¼
Quebecor Print	22.70	22.40	22.70	22.70
Renaissance	42.70	41¾	42.20	41.90
Rio Algom	26.40	26	26.40	26
Seagram Co	49¾	48½	48.80	49.60
Stone Consold	15.65	15½	15.65	15.55
Talisman Eny	39½	39	39¼	38.90
Teleglobe	27¼	27.15	27.20	27¼
Telus	19.30	19¼	19¼	19.30
Thomson	25	24.90	25	25
TorDom Bank	30.10	29.70	29¾	29.95
Transalta	16.35	16.20	16¼	16¼
TransCda Pipe	22.55	22.35	22.45	22.40
Utd Dominion	27.40	27.20	27.40	27.10
Westburn	10.05	9.90	10.05	9.90
Westcoast Eny	22.40	22.15	22¼	22¼
Weston	55	54.60	54.90	54¼

Vienna
ATX Index: 1070.63 Previous: 1073.53

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Aust Airlines	1420	1420	1420	1401
Brau-Un Goess	666	659	660	670
Bund Vers Pfd	412	412	412	413
Creditanst Pfd	506	496	498.50	503
EA-Generali	3170	3115	3120	3160
EVN	1400	1391	1396	1397
Interunfall	1520	1520	1520	1500
Lenzing	700	678.50	678.50	692
Leykam	303	296	300	302.50
Mayr-Melnhof	556	545	545	563
OMV	1090	1080	1089.80	1094.90
Oest Brau	720	708	715	709
Oest Elektriz	737	734.50	736	738
VA Tech	1422	1410	1416	1412.85
Wienerberger	2050	2025.10	2036	2025

Wellington
NZSE-40 Index: 2265.38 Previous: 2274.76

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Air N Zeald B	3.08	3.06	3.06	3.06
Brierly Invt	1.39	1.37	1.38	1.39
Carter Holt ord	3.22	3.19	3.20	3.24
Fernz	4.35	4.30	4.30	4.37
Fisher Paykel	4.90	4.86	4.90	4.90
FC Forest	2.26	2.20	2.25	2.26
Goodman Fder	1.53	1.52	1.53	1.52
Indep News	5.96	5.80	5.93	5.80
Lion Nathan	3.58	3.52	3.56	3.57
Nat Gas note	2.07	2.05	2.05	2.05
NZ Refining	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	27.40
Telecom NZ	7.17	7.10	7.15	7.20
Wilson Horton	11.00	10.96	10.96	10.74

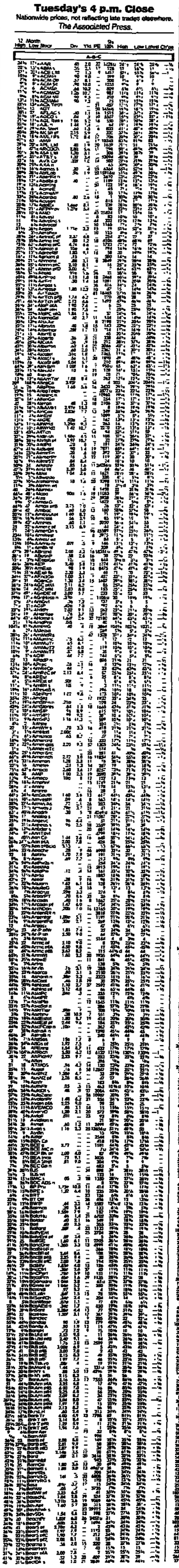
Zurich
SPI Index: 2442.85 Previous: 2439.99

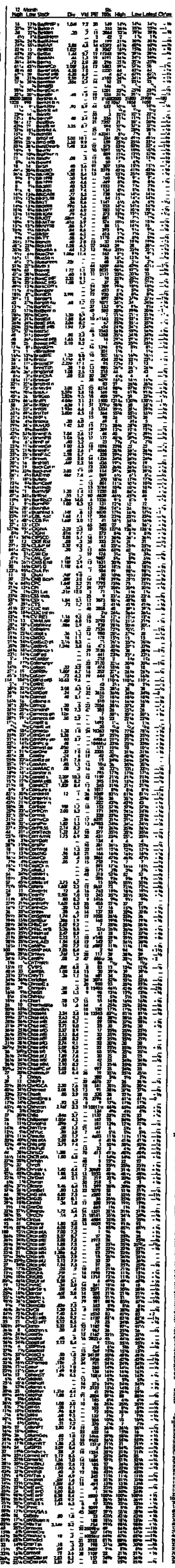
	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Adecco B	362	354	359	360
Alusuisse R	960	947	953	959
Ares-Serono B	1245	1235	1245	1243
Baloise Hdg R	2680	2645	2680	2675
ABB B	1559	1549	1559	1557
BK Vision	770	766	770	772
Bobst B	1710	1680	1690	1700
Ciba Geigy R	1620	1603	1620	1614
CS Holdings R	129.75	126.75	129.75	128
Elektrowatt B	509	483	509	490
Fischer B	1275	1258	1263	1272
Hilti PC	849	840	847	840
Holderbank B	908	901	902	907
Jul. Baer Hdg B	1307	1294	1294	1304
Nestle R	1406	1395	1403	1409
Oerlikon R	127.25	125.75	127.25	126.25
Pargesa Hld B	1460	1440	1450	1460
PharmVisn B	595	580	585	577
Pirelli B	169.50	168	168.75	169
Roche Hdg PC	9595	9540	9595	9605
Sandoz R	1520	1505	1519	1517
SBC R	253	249.50	253	251
Schindler B	1260	1253	1255	1260
SGS B	2875	2845	2850	2880
SMH B	850	842	848	849
Sulzer R	747	737	743	744
Swiss Reins R	1358	1337	1351	1344
Swissair R	1072	1064	1066	1075
UBS B	1246	1234	1240	1247
Valora Hdg R	218	215.75	218	216.75
Winterthur R	786	778	784	788
Zurich Assur R	358	354	358	357

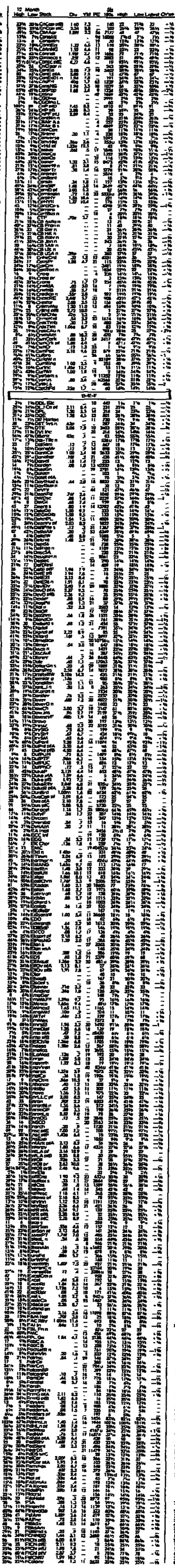
NYSE

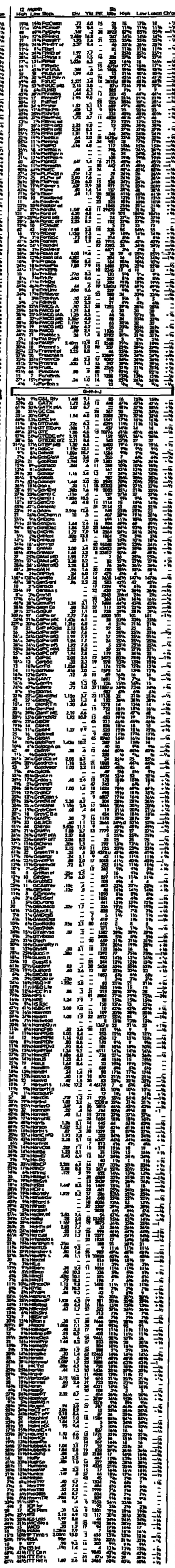
Tuesday's 4 p.m. Close

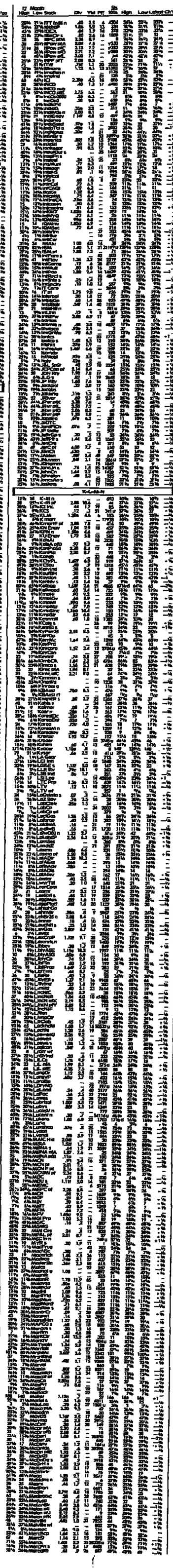
Nationwide prices, not reflecting late trades elsewhere.
The Associated Press.











Continued on Page 18

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Canberra Proposes Altering Land Law To Speed Projects

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

CANBERRA — The government plans to change a law that allows indigenous people to claim land if they can prove they were its traditional owners, to try to ensure that major resource projects can proceed without delay, Prime Minister John Howard said Tuesday.

Mr. Howard said the amendments to the Native Title Act would "contribute significantly to a more positive and cooperative approach in the area of native title."

The government said it wanted to amend the law after negotiations between the mining company RTZ-CRA Ltd. and aboriginal people over the 1.1 billion Australian dollar ($864.5 million) Century Zinc mine in Queensland state caused major delays to the project.

"The commonwealth minister for aboriginal and Torres Strait islanders will be able to ensure the projects of major economic significance can proceed if it appears that the benefit will be lost if a decision is not made urgently," Mr. Howard said.

He said the amendments would include a change to negotiation rights.

The act now allows negotiations at both the exploration and production stages. That will change to only one phase of negotiations "to prevent a repeat of the Century situation," Mr. Howard said.

The new amendments seek to streamline negotiations between indigenous Australians making land claims and resource developers, strengthen the accountability and standing of aboriginal organizations set up under the Native Title Act, and set up a more flexible process for voluntary agreements between resource developers and aboriginal groups. The amendments were drawn up after consultation with interest groups, which followed an amendment bill introduced into Parliament by the government in June.

They are scheduled to be debated in Parliament's upper house, the Senate, in early December. The earlier amendment bill is due to be debated in the House of Representatives next week.

The law was introduced by the previous Labor Party government.

Barry Vellnagel, assistant director of the Mineral Council of Australia, said the amendments were "sensible and practical."

"I think it puts some certainty and surety into the mechanism that are not there now, and we will see real improvement in how the Native Title Act works and is to be exercised and applied within the industry," Mr. Vellnagel said.

He said the proposed changes would improve a piece of legislation that "had not been working too well." *(Bloomberg, Bridge News)*

Australian Survives Vote

Bloomberg Business News

CANBERRA — A motion to censure Australia's treasurer, Peter Costello, for remarks about U.S. interest rates after a meeting with the Federal Reserve Board chairman was defeated on party lines in Parliament on Tuesday.

Still, Mr. Costello told legislators that he had made a mistake and pledged not to repeat it.

Mr. Costello moved markets last week by telling journalists that the Fed chief, Alan Greenspan, did not consider inflation a worry, which was taken by traders to mean that the central bank would be slow to raise interest rates. Mr. Costello compounded the blunder by denying his remarks until a tape recording of the briefing was released.

Philippine Property Frenzy

Skittish Investors Now Seem to Fear a Glut

Bloomberg Business News

MANILA — Two of Asia's biggest real-estate projects are going up in Manila, and, unlike many other huge Asian developments, these deals are being funded largely with private money.

But investors now seem shaken. Fear that the new projects could bring a glut of offices, condos and stores to Manila has pushed the 10-company Philippine Stock Exchange property index down more than 10 percent in the past five days.

One of the two projects will have buildings with more than 8.6 million square meters (92.7 million square feet) of floor space; the other will reclaim almost 2,000 acres (800 hectares) from Manila Bay.

"It kind of makes you worry: Who's going to fill all those buildings?" said Vincent Lazatin, vice president of Clemente Capital Consultants Inc., manager of the $225 million First Philippine Fund.

Metro Pacific Corp., the Philippine flagship of the Jakarta-based PT Salim Group, is turning 530 acres of Fort Bonifacio, an army base in Manila, into 8.6 million square meters of offices, homes and stores over the next 15 years. At the helm of Salim is Liem Sioe Liong, one of Indonesia's richest men.

The other project takes up an area three times as large — but most of it is currently under water. Hong Leong Industries Bhd., the Malaysian financial-services and industrial concern controlled by Quek Leng Chan, is heading up that project. Through its Manila unit, Centennial City Inc., Hong Leong will start pushing back the tides of Manila Bay next month to reclaim 1,852 acres.

On that will rise a golf course, luxury townhouses and 13 million square meters of buildings. It will take at least $1 billion just to reclaim the land and put in sewers and roads. "This project is so big it may outlive me," said Micky Yong, head of Hong Leong's Philippine operations. These companies, having made tens of millions of dollars at home, are looking for new opportunities around Asia. At first glance, Manila seems an odd place to park their money.

For most of the 1980s and early 1990s, while the rest of Asia was booming, Manila was a backwater. Three years ago, when power shortages often left parts of the city without electricity for as long as 10 hours, hardly anyone would have imagined such huge projects.

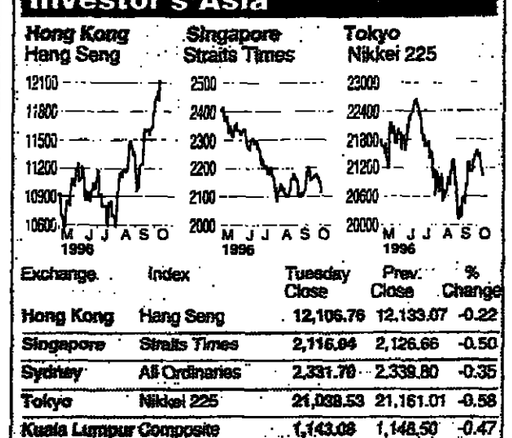
Now, however, Manila is revving up. The Philippine economy has opened up and is growing at about 7 percent a year. Cranes and rising skyscrapers now clutter the skyline of this city of 10 million people.

Office vacancy rates are about 2 percent in Makati, Manila's Wall Street district. Land prices in prime areas have doubled in the past year. The record price paid so far is 460,000 pesos ($17,517) per square meter. That surge has pushed up the shares of Ayala Land Inc., the biggest Philippine real-estate company. At its closing price Tuesday of 29 pesos a share, it has risen more than 40 percent in the past year, more than double the gain in the overall market, although it has lost almost 10 percent in the past five days.

Most of the value in Ayala derives from its ownership of lucrative parcels in Makati, although it is said to be in talks to join the Manila Bay project.

Still, analysts say neither Fort Bonifacio nor Centennial City is likely to challenge Makati's reputation as the country's premier business center for least another decade. About 40 percent of the country's top 1,000 companies call it home and are unlikely to move.

Investor's Asia



Exchange	Index	Tuesday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Hong Kong	Hang Seng	12,106.76	12,133.07	-0.22
Singapore	Straits Times	2,116.94	2,126.66	-0.50
Sydney	All Ordinaries	2,331.70	2,339.80	-0.35
Tokyo	Nikkei 225	21,038.53	21,161.01	-0.58
Kuala Lumpur	Composite	1,143.08	1,148.50	-0.47
Bangkok	SET	956.34	944.63	+1.24
Seoul	Composite Index	797.52	795.33	+0.29
Taipei	Stock Market Index	6,584.91	6,620.42	-0.54
Manila	PSE	3,097.54	3,121.03	-2.68
Jakarta	Composite Index	574.78	586.31	-1.97
Wellington	NZSE-40	2,265.38	2,274.76	-0.41
Bombay	Sensitive Index	3,027.35	3,002.86	+0.82

Source: Telekurs International Herald Tribune

Very briefly:

- **Hopewell Holdings Ltd.** asked the Hong Kong stock exchange to suspend trading in its shares amid speculation it plans to sell its 60.4 percent stake in **Consolidated Electric Power Asia Ltd.** to **GPU Inc.** of the United States.
- **China Steel Corp.**, Taiwan's largest steelmaker, said pretax profit dropped 27 percent in the three months to September, to 4.0 billion Taiwan dollars ($145.5 million), amid a decline in global steel prices.
- **Winbond Electronics Corp.**, a Taiwan chipmaker, cut its forecast for 1996 pretax profit by 55 percent. to 2.3 billion Taiwan dollars, because of the drop in semiconductor prices.
- **Bank of the Philippine Islands** said its net income rose 70 percent in the year ended in August, to 2.2 billion pesos ($83.8 million). The bank is owned 41.4 percent by **Ayala Corp.** and 20.4 percent by **J.P. Morgan & Co.**
- **McDonald's Corp.** will open its first restaurant in New Delhi on Sunday in a 50-50 venture with **Connaught Plaza Restaurants Private Ltd.** The restaurant will not serve beef.
- **Bayer Industries Ltd.**, a unit of Bayer AG of Germany, bid 642 million rupees ($18 million) for a 51 percent stake in **ABS Industries Ltd.**, a maker of engineering plastic.
- **DHL Worldwide Express** plans to invest $700 million in the next four years in Asia, betting that a growing middle class will fuel continued export growth, an executive said.
- **Electrolux AB** will hold a 60 percent share of a $20 million joint venture in eastern China to make commercial refrigerators and coolers; the company has invested about $100 million in China and is looking for additional ventures. *Bloomberg*

JR West Makes a Smooth Debut

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TOKYO — West Japan Railway Co. shares rose 2 percent in their debut on Japanese stock exchanges Tuesday, much to the relief of market watchers worried that the listing would derail.

Many feared the company, a former part of the government-run Japanese National Railways, would repeat the poor performance of such previous government listings as Japan Tobacco Inc. Those issues either plunged immediately or surged briefly before tumbling, sometimes dragging down the entire market.

JR West shares closed at 364,000 yen ($3,250), up from an initial offering price of 357,000.

The stock rose despite a poor showing in the broader market, as the Nikkei 225 average fell 122.48 points, to 21,038.53.

"JR West is an indicator for what will happen to future privatizations," said Laurent del Grande, a researcher at Dresdner Kleinwort Benson (Asia) Ltd. "If it works out, it will ensure sentiment around other privatizations is O.K."

Pending sales of stock in formerly state-run companies include 1.5 million shares of East Japan Railway Co., or JR East, and 2.2 million shares of Central Japan Railway Co.

Separately, JR West raised its parent-company pretax profit forecast for the year ending in March to 54 billion yen from 52 billion yen and its revenue forecast to 950 billion yen from 940.4 billion yen.

The company's president, Masataka Ide, said the revision reflected the smooth restoration of services in the Kobe area since the earthquake there in January 1995, along with the expansion of regional operations. *(Bloomberg, AFX)*

Japanese Banker Sees Recovery Slowing

AFX News

TOKYO — The chairman of the Federation of Bankers Associations of Japan, Shunsaku Hashimoto, said Tuesday the pace of Japan's economic recovery had moderated since the middle of the year.

"The economy is retaining its moderate recovery, but the tempo has become more gradual since summer," Mr. Hashimoto said.

New data from the government's Economic Planning Agency seemed to support his comments. Private-sector machinery orders in August fell 11.1 percent from the month before after rising 13.6 percent in July, the agency said. Compared with a year before, however, the orders rose 11.4 percent, after an increase of 22 percent in July.

"In view of the continued year-to-year rise in private orders, machinery orders are still maintaining their gradual recovery trend," an agency official said.

The month-to-month decline in August reflected a 48 percent decline in orders for microchip production machinery, the official said. It was the third consecutive monthly decline in those orders.

Mr. Hashimoto attributed the slower tempo of the economy to reduced growth in private-sector capital spending and a decline in retail sales resulting from several food-poisoning episodes this summer. Mr. Hashimoto, however, said he was "not concerned that the backbone of the recovery will be broken."

An improvement in the labor market should support the modest recovery in the coming months, he said, and he called on the government that will take over after elections Oct. 20 to take advantage of the recovery to make economic reforms.

"The general election this time has an important meaning in order to formulate strong political foundations to proceed with the unavoidable reform of the economic structure," he said.

RECORDS: *Bonus Tracks Help Repackaged Oldies to Look Hip*

Continued from Page 13

exploited by "ridiculously overpriced" boxed-set packages.

"I can't imagine a bigger rip-off," he said. "Novices pick up what they think is an entertaining greatest-hits collection and instead get smothered with a pile of out-takes and second-rate alternate versions, while die-hard fans shell out a big pile of money to sit through a bunch of hits they're sick of already just so they can have the complete catalog."

Some labels, such as the independent Rhino Records, have found niches by specializing in mining for old hits. Rhino's business is to look for and purchase catalogs, then excavate the old to create something new. The label also has a special deal with Atlantic Records, a division of Time Warner Inc., whereby Rhino goes through Atlantic's archives, repackaging what they deem worthy, while Atlantic handles the marketing.

David Dorn, head of media relations for Rhino, said that since it started in 1978, the label had "never had an unprofitable year." While Rhino is doing well by industry standards in its part of the market, Mr. Dorn said that for the major labels, reissuing hit albums is not where the big money lies: "Big companies make their money on new artists."

Some of the majors, however, have started their own in-house archive labels, notably Legacy for Sony Corp. and Hippo for Seagram Co.'s MCA Inc. unit.

Michael Omansky of RCA Records said that although re-releases now sold far less well than when they were first issued, they were still profitable because "remastering is cheaper than original recording, you're not doing videos, not doing tours, the act has already broken, and you don't have the taxi meter that's attached to a new artist." Last year, he said, RCA's catalog division was responsible for 45 percent of the company's revenue, falling within the industry norm of between 40 percent and 60 percent.

Is there an end in sight? Many in the industry do not see one. With the impending arrival of the DVD — which stands for digital versatile disk or digital videodisk, depending on whom you listen to — the music industry is likely to redouble its efforts to build a better mousetrap. One DVD will be able to hold more than 14 times the data held on the current disks. Mr. Omansky sums it up like this: "Anytime you can upgrade on the music itself, upgrade packaging, new liner notes — it will happen again."

He added: "There is a proven consumer demand. Today's artists are tomorrow's catalog."

But Mike Heatley, general manager of international catalog development at EMI, disagreed. "This is all going to die down," he said. "There's too much CD penetration."

VALUE: *Declines in Stock Prices Erode Telecom Megamergers*

Continued from Page 13

ready currency for huge acquisitions. This year alone, Bell Atlantic Corp. agreed to merge with Nynex Corp. in a stock deal valued at $22.7 billion, while SBC Communications Inc. agreed to acquire Pacific Telesis Group for $16.7 billion in stock.

But those deals involved companies in similar businesses and with similar stock-market values. Therefore, after initial deal-related swings, the declines in the acquiring companies' shares have been mirrored by declines in the prices of the companies being bought, reflecting general sentiment about the industry.

The troubles have arisen in deals involving dissimilar companies with divergent stock-market values.

In the case of US West and Continental, for example, the regional Bell operating company is acquiring America's third-largest cable operator.

Complicating matters, US West Media Group shares track the performance of the company's other cable assets, which include some systems in Atlanta and a 25 percent stake in Time Warner Cable.

Like other major cable operators, US West Media Group has seen its shares languish in recent months. But as a tracking stock issued by a phone company, analysts said, US West Media Group carries two extra burdens: the regulatory uncertainty of the phone industry and Wall Street's traditional ambivalence for these so-called letter stocks because of their hybrid quality.

Executives at US West and Continental sought to put the best face on matters. "We are solidly committed to this deal," said Amos Hostetter, chairman and founder of Continental. "We'll survive any short-term ups and downs in the stock market."

US West executives pointed out that the deal contained a mix of stock and cash — and that they had the discretion to pay out anywhere from $1 billion to $1.5 billion in cash and to issue anywhere from $2.8 million to $3.3 billion of Continental stock.

But people familiar with Continental said Mr. Hostetter felt pressured to accept a fixed — and relatively low — per-share price for US West stock because the deal was structured so that US West could have scuttled it. Given the weakness of the cable industry, Mr. Hostetter may not have wanted to start peddling his company from scratch.

In the case of WorldCom, America's fourth-largest long-distance carrier acquired MFS, a provider of local-telephone access services. While analysts applauded the strategic advantages of the combination, they wondered why WorldCom had agreed to pay a 37 percent premium for MFS, which had negative net earnings in 1995.

WorldCom shareholders were doubly surprised because the deal will dilute the company's per-share earnings for three years. Bernard Ebbers, the company's chief executive, had promised he would not do a dilutive deal.

Executives at WorldCom acknowledged that Mr. Ebbers had caught his shareholders off guard, but they defended the deal.

"The reaction to the announcement was more dramatic than it probably should have been," said Charles Cannada, senior vice president of corporate development. "This is a transaction that creates shareholder value over the long term." Mr. Cannada added that he believed that WorldCom's share price had "bottomed out."

Despite these troubled deals, some investment bankers said telephone companies' appetite for blockbuster deals was far from slaked. The industry's deregulation, they said, was simply too strong a force to be stymied by oscillating share prices.

Some bankers even predicted a fresh round of deals involving long-distance carriers such as AT&T Corp. and MCI Communications Corp. and alternative local-access providers such as Teleport Communications Group.

"I think all the factors that are causing people to combine are still there," said Jack Roberts, an investment banker at Bear, Stearns & Co. who advised Nynex on its merger with Bell Atlantic.

"This is being driven by strategic necessity, not by price."

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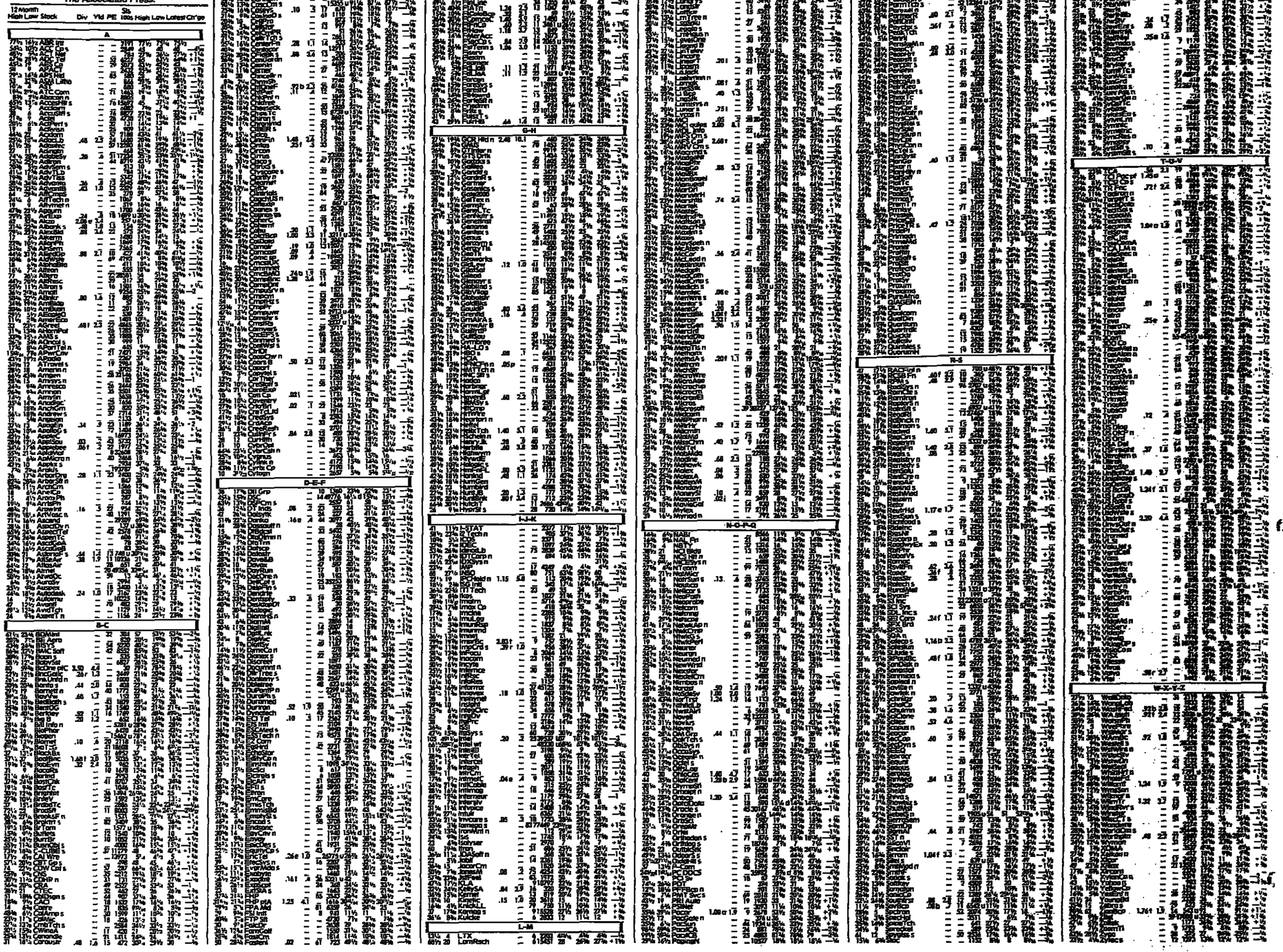
The Associated Press.



NYSE

Tuesday's 4 p.m. Close

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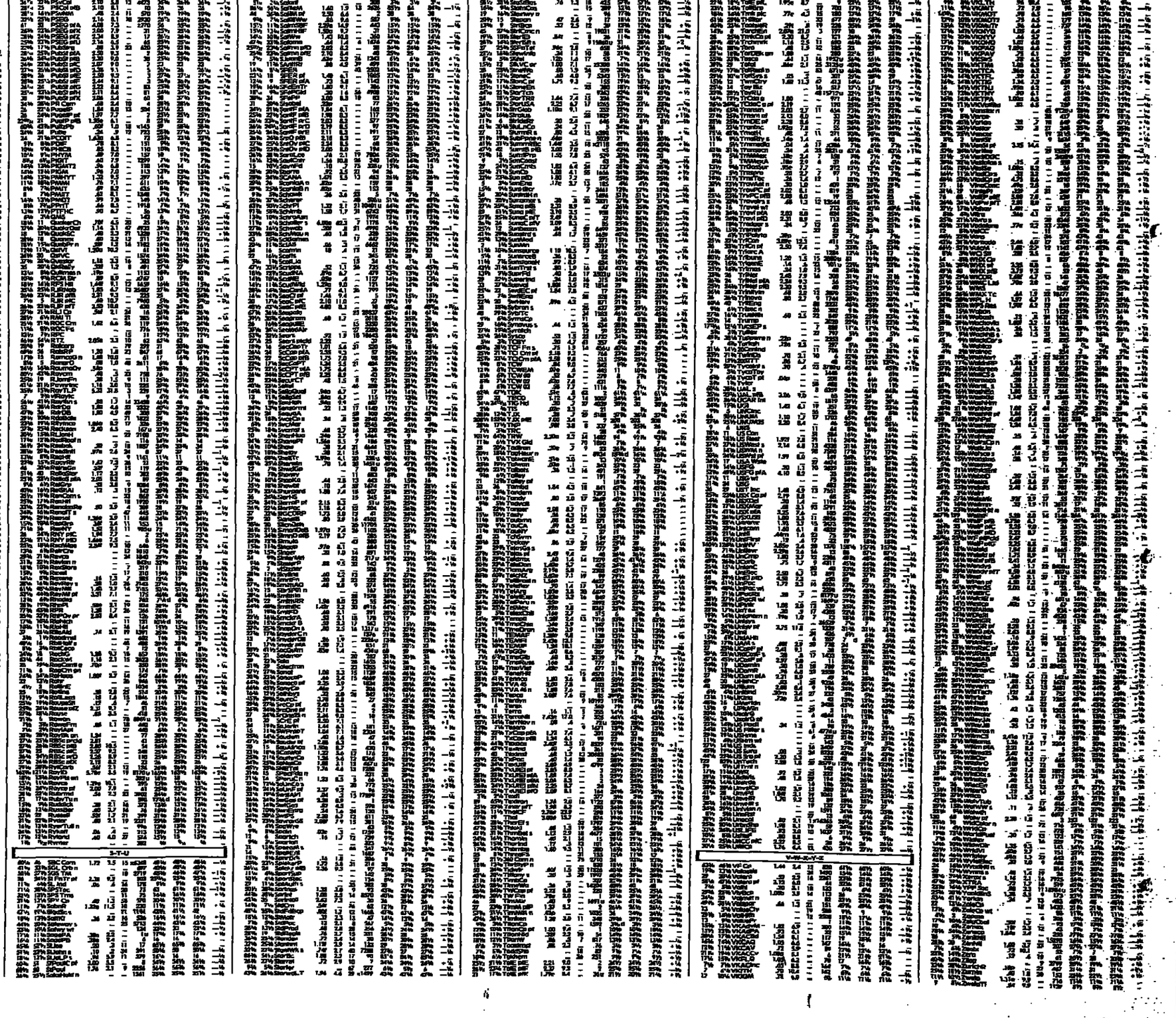


TELECOMMUNICATIONS: Standards for the 21st Century

SETTING THE AGENDA

The quickening pace of technology speeds the pace of ITU innovation.

The rate of change in telecommunications is enough to make industry watchers giddy, never mind the hapless consumer. It is not only that technological advances come so fast on each other's heels, but that the scope is widening all the time.

Five years ago, for example, no one had heard of the Internet (or, of course, the World Wide Web) outside the research, defense and academic communities. Today the Internet has an estimated 50 million users across the globe, with the numbers doubling every year. It has been said that the Internet will comprise more than 1.6 million networks by the year 2000 and that the capacity of all the world's existing voice and data lines put together will be less than the capacity demanded by the Internet.

The Internet is just one of many developments afoot. Others include satellites, television, telephony, computer data transmission, the mobile phone and radio revolution and intelligent networks. In addition to the enabling technology, telecommunications also embraces regulation, politics and economics.

From now until Oct. 18, the World Telecommunications Standardization Conference (WTSC-96) is taking place in Geneva under the auspices of the International Telecommunication Union (ITU), an agency of the United Nations. Its purpose is to address a tough challenge: to foster innovation (which is crucial as competition is introduced and telephone companies and other service providers strive to differentiate their offerings) yet ensure that nothing deployed on a public network creates problems or inconsistencies.

The challenge is addressed by establishing standards for everything from transmission signaling techniques to telephone numbering schemes. This is the responsibility of the ITU's Telecommunication Standards Bureau (usually referred to as the ITU-T), although it does not deal with the technical issues concerning satellite and radio technologies. The standards are published as "Recommendations" to stress that they are implemented willingly.

'Flexibility is key'

As networks become ever more complex and the number of subscribers and applications multiply, it is increasingly difficult for the ITU-T and the other informal and regional bodies to keep up with the rate of change. At first glance, it is hard to see how a global standardization conference that takes place only every four years can be effective.

The ITU-T recognizes this dilemma. Its director, Theodore Irmer, says, "The conference can only establish a framework that is sufficiently flexible to be able to modify the work program as circumstances change. In many ways, it is similar to a board meeting, with our members as the board members. Flexibility is key; we cannot operate in a straightjacket." At the moment, the ITU-T's member organizations include 185 national telecommunications authorities, 103 carriers, 146 manufacturers and scientific organizations, and 38 international and regional organizations.

At the conference, the ITU-T will review progress made by its 15 Study Groups – each of which concentrates on a specific area – since the first WTSC in 1993. That work runs to some 900 Recommendations filling 30,000 pages. At the same time, the ITU-T plans to set out a new action plan for the remainder of the century.

The ITU-T is under great pressure to complete standards more quickly and is striving to streamline its structure.

"In 1985, when I joined [the organization], it took four to six years for a standard to be completed. Now it takes 18 months to two years, and we are working hard to reduce it more. It is important to deliver what is needed when it is needed; timeliness is paramount. The world no longer relies on monopolies that just implement things at their own pace. It is not just technology that is driving us forward, but liberalization, deregulation and phenomena such as the Internet that are forcing us to change all the time," says Mr. Irmer.

"The Internet can give us some good lessons, but the more it becomes truly global and is relied upon for serious [critical business] applications that need a reliable level of performance, the more it will move toward our understanding of what a network should do."

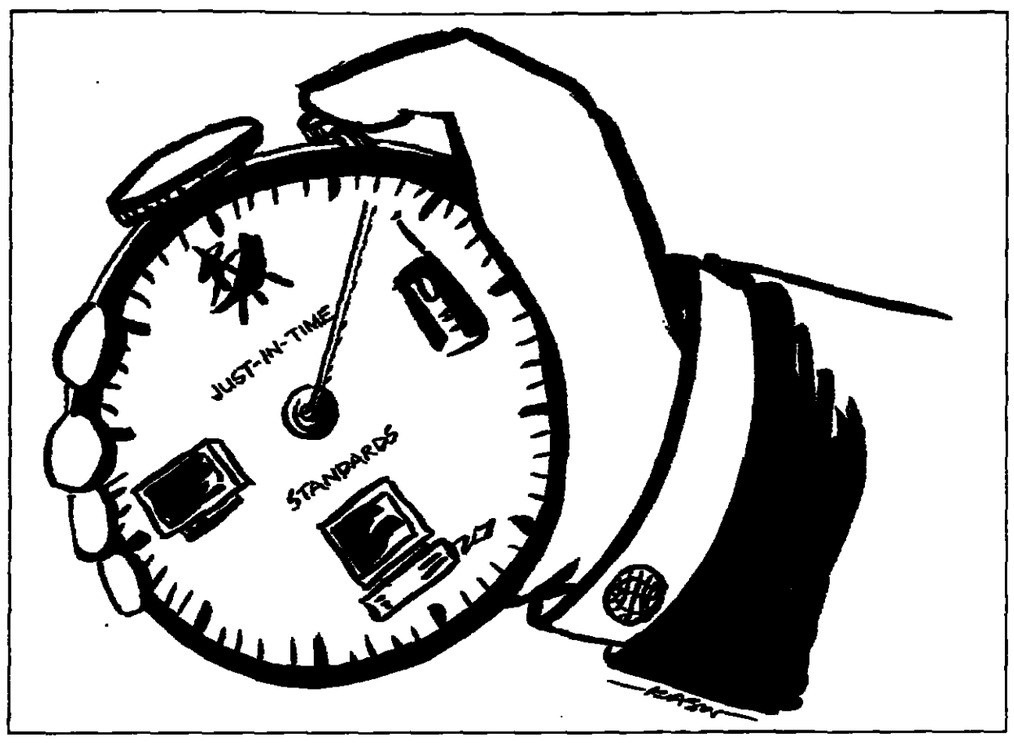
The Internet community and the ITU-T are already in negotiation in a number of areas.

The ITU-T works with more than 60 informal groups formed to accelerate the progress of particular technologies, and it tries hard to accommodate them. Best known perhaps is the Asynchronous Transfer Mode (ATM) Forum. The next generation of public and private networks will rely on ATM technology for the transmission of video, voice, image and data.

Outsiders viewed the forum's establishment as heralding a clash between the fast-moving data communications business and the more considered approach of the telecommunications establishment. In any event, the collaboration is hailed as a success by both parties.

"One of their great strengths is their closeness to customers, while we can offer global reach," says Mr. Irmer.

"We are not living on the moon, and this conference reflects our continuous reform process. We have maintained our position as the international standards setter, but we will only survive in this role if we deliver the standards our members demand." ●



As the 21st century approaches, the telecommunications industry faces a daunting challenge: produce an ever-increasing volume of standards to keep pace with advanced telecom technologies and reduce the time it takes to bring them to market. Whether the standards relate to mobile, television, satellite, computer or traditional telecom applications, the market is in a hurry. The ITU conference opening today in Geneva is expected to address the most urgent issues, all the while projecting a standardization agenda into the 21st century.

CALLBACK SPARKS A LIVE-WIRE DEBATE

Are operators giving a raw deal, or are callers getting a fair deal? Standards can settle the issue.

Callback is one of the most contentious issues in telecommunications. By subscribing to a callback service provider, it is possible to obtain a dial tone in a country whose international call tariffs are lower than those in your own.

The subscriber dials a code alerting the service provider that he or she wishes to make a telephone call, and then hangs up. The service provider immediately calls back. The subscriber answers and hears a dial tone from a country with cheaper international tariffs. The service provider issues a bill to the subscriber, and the local telephone company has been deprived of the international call income.

There is no doubt that the use of callback is growing rapidly. According to the International Telecommunications User Group (INTUG), it is estimated that callback generates around 610 million minutes of calls annually, making it a $500 million-a-year business. It is estimated that this will rise to $1.2 billion by 1998.

Highway robbery?

The trend has caused a furor among monopolistic operators in developed and developing countries alike, who are aggrieved at being "robbed" by "opportunists" who do not have their cost burden to bear, such as the expense of building and maintaining their own infrastructure. Already, 25 countries have made callback illegal.

There is a substantial obstacle to banning callback altogether: Most callback traffic is routed through the United States because U.S. tariffs are so low, and callback is allowed by the telecommunications regulator, the Federal Communications Commission (FCC).

The FCC defends its position, saying that callback flourishes only because of prohibitively high international call charges and that steps should be taken to remedy the root rather than the symptom of the problem. In deference to international law, the FCC forbids any U.S. callback service provider to operate in countries where it is banned. The FCC also stipulates that operators' demands should not necessarily take precedence over users' needs.

'A fairer deal'

Warner Johnson is managing director of Axicom Communications Group Inc, based in New York. As the head of a callback operation, he agrees with these views entirely. He

Continued on page 22

OTE: AN OPEN LINE TO THE FUTURE

OTE is the national telecommunications operator in Greece with a monopoly to provide fixed voice telephony until the year 2003. It has 5.3 million lines in service.

In 1995 its income before tax was 830 million dollars and in 1996, as estimated, the net income before tax will be more than $1 billion.

Its total revenues constitute some 2.5 percent of Greece's national GDP, and it is the most profitable company in Greece.

That remarkable organisation is now changing from its base as a telecommunications monopoly into a modern, competitive company, determined to expand its markets and realize the strong potential of its position. Its mission is to consolidate that position as the dominant telecommunications company in Greece, so that long before the year 2003 - when its domestic monopoly ends - it has a commanding lead, in not just voice telephony, but also in the complete range of wireless, data and other emerging telecommunication services.

OTE's dominance will be based on the competitive quality of its products and services.

It is changing now. Its success today, and its success in the future depend upon its ability to serve both customers and shareholders.

During its critical period of growth, OTE enjoys freedom from competition in its core business for seven years and has been given the license to establish a PCN network, thus enabling OTE to enter and expand in Greece's fast developing mobile telephony market.

Using DCS-1800 technology it will be able to offer a wider, more sophisticated range of cellular services; its existing network will allow the company to roll out this service swiftly and cost-effectively. OTE also has the exclusive right to establish Cable TV in Greece.

At the same time OTE is actively changing its company culture, improving quality and investing in staff to ensure they have the training and the needed incentive to perform effectively.

Finally it is pursuing strategic alliances to boost the international impact of its operations.

MODERNIZATION AND REVENUES

OTE is determined to take advantage of the remarkable opportunity it faces today and to focus on its activities within the domestic Greek market, which forms the heart of its operations.

Its share is expected to increase steadily in the coming years. In this way, its investment programme will deliver real benefits to its business in terms of increasing both revenues and customer satisfaction.

To achieve its goal of creating a competitive company culture, OTE has segmented its customer base. Each segment has distinct service requirements and revenue-producing potential.

To serve them, the company has established distinct channels dedicated to understanding their specific needs.

During the past year OTE has successfully established a major accounts management team and is currently upgrading its nationwide chain of tele-shops.

To support these sales-channels, OTE has developed a portfolio of products and services which can be tailored to the segment they serve and be provided to residential customers with basic telephone lines as value added services, which widen the company's offerings to the customer and aid its move into the mobile telephony market.

MOBILE TELEPHONY AND CABLE TV

The Company is planning to build a digital cellular network based on DCS 1800 technology, and will invest 380 million dollars in developing this network over the next five years. By the year 2001 it is expected to cover 85-90% of the population, with a goal to capture around 35% of the Greek mobile telephony market. For that purpose OTE is currently selecting a strategic partner who will bring capital and expertise.

The company's objective is to begin commercial exploitation of the mobile services in the first semester of 1997.

At the same time OTE has been contacted by over 15 companies which are interested in participating in the whole project either as manufacturers or as network operators.

OTE has also been awarded the exclusive license to own and operate the cable TV infrastructure throughout Greece. Additionally, in partnership, the state-owned Greek broadcasting company has the exclusive right to offer cable programming.

Its intentions are to invest about 300 to 350 million dollars in this network during the next four years, enabling the Company to extend coverage to half a million homes.

Here too OTE is selecting an operating partner to provide expertise and capital. Developing this license will provide an effective platform for future generations of multimedia services.

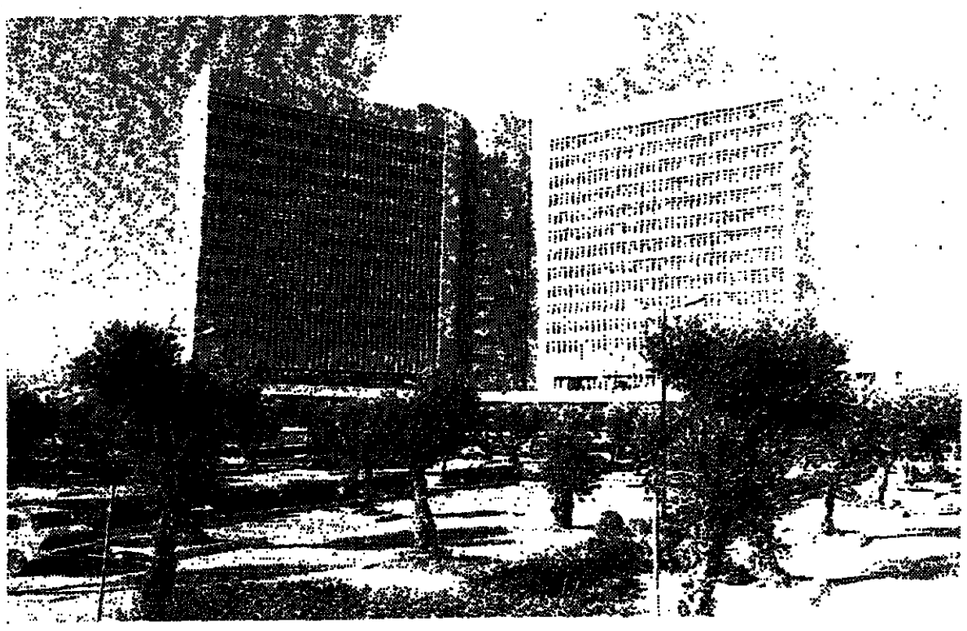
But OTE is aiming even higher...

It now faces a uniquely attractive combination of opportunities.

Digitalisation is a major priority and it is proceeding fast. Over the past few years, OTE has invested around $200 per subscriber each year in digitalisation, one of the highest levels of such investment in Europe.

This year it will digitalize almost 50% of its network and by 2000 this figure should reach 80-98% digitalisation of its long-distance network.

Modernising its network brings many benefits as saving operating costs. Once digitalized, OTE can monitor its network 24 hours a day



end, even from central terminals, can remotely diagnose problems and make some repairs.

OTE's network is also becoming more intelligent, allowing it to introduce a wider range of profitable, sophisticated services. It is adding new technologies to initiate services more rapidly and reduce inconveniences at a lower cost, offering powerful new services such as private networks to major customers, boosting data traffic by building broadband networks such as frame relay/ATM and is aiming by digitalisation to facilitate other developments such as PCN, SDH rings and VAS networks.

OTE's HEALTHY PICTURE

OTE has a significant potential for revenue growth. Operating costs should grow moderately, and its capital expenditure should be largely financed through its cash flow. That means it expects to see strong bottom-line growth. Net income is expected to grow by a compound annual rate in double digits over the next five years.

This is a healthy picture...

OTE has seen both revenues and profits grow significantly. Its revenue has grown at an annual compound rate of 8% in real terms, rising from 211 billion drachmas in 1990 to 593 billion drachmas. To achieve this it is implementing a substantial capital expenditure programme to modernise its network, in an investment that enables the company to bring real, tangible benefits to its revenue stream.

Digitalizing and improving its network means it can increase revenue per line.

Digitalisation also enables OTE to time-charge local calls and increase revenues by charging the full duration of each call. By the year 2000 the company should reach 80% digitalisation of the entire country, so it will be doubling its revenues from this untapped market.

OTE's network is becoming more and more sophisticated, and is able to introduce new value-added services such as voice mail, call-redirection and call-waiting.

By increasing the number of completed calls in this way, OTE can further boost revenue from its fixed telephone network.

The company is already seeing a positive change in its revenue mix. Income from new services, which produce higher margins, is taking a greater share of its total revenue. Its operating income rose by 15% and its net income also rose by 11% each year.

Its margins have been rising in the last few years. The operating margin rose from 27% in 1992 to 40% in 1995. In the same period its net margin rose from 16% to 24%. These figures reflect OTE's ability to rapidly adapt to more modern operating conditions, with a steadily improving network, a business-minded management team and a rationalised work force.

It also has considerable flexibility to rebalance tariffs. Time-charging for local calls is realising untapped revenues in its basic telephony business. It is introducing new value-added services, and it looks forward to the increased traffic generated by PCN, paging and its expanding international services. OTE's forecasts suggest that its revenues will continue to grow at a double-digit rate.

In the field of operating costs OTE has seen annual growth, in real terms, of 4% during the past five years.

Its forecasts suggest costs will continue to increase at a slower rate than revenues.

As it grows OTE is focusing on operating more efficiently and controlling labour costs and has a strategy for rationalising staff levels. At the same time it is realising efficiencies by restructuring its organisation. There will be an increase in its sales and marketing work force, particularly in view of its enhanced focus on the customer. On balance, though, it expects staff costs will continue to decrease.

This increased productivity becomes most obvious when viewed on a "lines per employee" basis. OTE's current ratio of 210 lines per employee is good; it ranks 5th among European telecommunication Companies. And it will get better. By 2000 the Company expects the figure to rise to 270 lines per employee.

Another important element of OTE's operating costs is depreciation. Since 1994 it has seen increased depreciation charges. This reflects a 50% rise in its annual depreciation rate, an increase in capital expenditure on infrastructure, as well as its adoption of international accounting standards.

COMBINED OPPORTUNITIES

This year alone OTE plans capital expenditure of 1.1 billion dollars. Over the next five years it has plans to spend more than 3.9 billion dollars on exchanges, networks and international projects. This investment will bring benefits throughout its operations.

OTE's capital expenditures will be financed by three sources.

Firstly it has strong cash flow. Given its projected rate of increase in revenues OTE expects future cash flow to be sufficient for funding both its operations and its investment plans.

Secondly the equity offering has partially financed its 1996 Cap-ex.

Finally a significant portion of its capital expenditure will be financed by European Union subsidies or by joint ventures with strategic partners.

OTE's ambitious investment programme is reflected in the additional debt it has been incurring over the last few years. Though its net debt to equity ratio rose until 1995, the equity offering has returned its leverage ratios to below those of 1992. OTE's balance sheet is very strong.

Greece is an exciting country with an emerging economy. Telecommunications is one of the world's most dynamic industries. In OTE, these opportunities go hand in hand ...

RATIOS/INDICATORS

	1992	1993	1994	1995
Return on Equity	22%	32%	28%	32%
Operating Margin	27%	32%	28%	32%
Net Profit Margin	16%	24%	20%	24%
Revenue Growth	-	25%	21%	23%
Operating Income Growth	-	65%	13%	46%
Net Income Growth	-	94%	2%	42%
Lines per Employee	168	180	190	210
Revenue per line ($US)	258	342	408	492
Net Income per Employee ($US)	7.713	15.155	15.560	23.522
P/E	-	-	-	11.5

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TELECOMMUNICATIONS: Standards for the 21st Century

• ATM IN PUBLIC NETWORKS

Since the International Telecommunications Union (ITU) chose Asynchronous Transfer Mode (ATM) in 1989 as the switching and transport technique for Broadband Integrated Services Digital Networks (B-ISDN), it has been viewed as the technology upon which the next generation of public networks (run by the telephone companies) and private voice and data networks (run by businesses for their own use) will be based.

ATM can handle all types of traffic – voice, video, data and image – with equal facility by providing transmission capacity as needed. Yet few telephone operators have deployed ATM. Where it has been implemented, it is overwhelmingly for data communications.

Why hasn't it taken off?

Iain Stevenson, a specialist in ATM with London-based telecommunications consultancy Ovum, cites a number of factors: "These include network architecture, indecision over tariffs and services, unresolved standards issues resulting in a lack of equipment, the unforeseen rise of the Internet Protocol (IP) and high costs."

An example of the lack of standards is that the only way to guarantee the quality of voice traffic is to use a constant bit rate (CBR) service – an inefficient use of transmission capacity. Since voice accounts for around 80 percent of public-network traffic, critical mass will not be achieved until this is resolved. Even then, Mr. Stevenson says, "voice over ATM is no good on its own. The potential benefits will only be realized through the management and integration of all services. The benefits are so great that they will force the widespread adoption of ATM eventually."

Catching up with the times

The next hurdle facing the public telephone operators is that the deployment of ATM and the introduction of new services will overhaul their outmoded but immensely profitable tariff structures. These were drawn up when capacity was for only a few minutes on each line per day.

Tim Kelly, the ITU's head of statistical analysis, believes flat-rate charges – at least initially – are the answer. He says new services such as electronic mail or videoconferencing have grown first through intra-corporation use because they run over private leased lines with flat rate tariffs, hence predictable bills. Services that have been offered on a public basis with volume-based tariffs, such as on-line information services, have grown more slowly.

ATM is also now fighting an enemy that it had left for dead, the Internet Protocol (IP). The rise of the Internet (whose traffic volume is estimated to be growing 300 percent a year by the U.S. Federal Communications Commission) and especially the explosion of the World Wide Web mean that the notion of the IP as a multipurpose protocol for the carriage of all types of traffic is gaining ground among operators, e.g., Telecom Finland, MCI and Telia.

Even better, IP can use existing data products and networks. And IP networks could be run in tandem with or as an overlay to the existing public switched telephone network. The downside is that IP can perform this task only if massive amounts of bandwidth are available, end to end.

Help could be at hand to solve this problem. The IP's Version 6 will offer greatly improved addressing and configuration capabilities, including the ability to reserve bandwidth for certain applications. Meanwhile, new technologies are being developed that can use existing plants to provide huge amounts of transmission capacity in the distribution networks into homes and offices. They are known collectively as the Digital Subscriber Line (DSL).

Theodore Irmer, the ITU's Telecommunication Standards Bureau's director, says the ITU and Internet community are talking. It will benefit everyone if ATM and IP are developed in cooperation rather than in opposition. •

• ATM IN PRIVATE NETWORKS

Asynchronous Transfer Mode technology is not having a straightforward transition into telcos' networks, but the drive to deploy it in corporate networks is stalling more seriously. The warning salvo was sounded when Forrester Research issued a report announcing that it had changed its mind about the future of ATM in corporate networks.

The study said the main problems facing Local Area Network (LAN) managers and planners were caused by "an avalanche of new LAN users and the expanded use of ordinary applications" rather than the supposed demand for multimedia, and this was being remedied by the introduction of Ethernet switching and Fast Ethernet.

The report concluded that switching was such a cost-effective solution that one can "extract a tenfold increase in individual user bandwidth [network transmission capacity] without having to learn a new technology like ATM."

Since that study was published, the picture has become more fragmented, largely owing to two new technologies that are more akin to the "legacy networks" in use today than the radically different approach of ATM. This should mean they are easier and cheaper to implement.

Gigabit Ethernet has stirred great interest in the venture capital community in Silicon Valley and is causing unease among those who have invested heavily in ATM. Paul Callahan, group director of network strategy with Forrester Research in Cambridge, Massachusetts, is skeptical. "Gigabit Ethernet is a great fad among the venture capital community right now, and I think they're going to blow a lot of money on it. The only good investment concerning Gigabit Ethernet would be to buy into a company that gets bought out by one of the big four – Cabletron, Cisco, Bay Networks or 3Com," he says.

By contrast, he is optimistic about the potential of Internet Protocol Switching (IPS), as pioneered by Ipsilon Networks, now based in Sunnyvale California. Larry Lang, vice president of product marketing explains: "IP switching is so fast because – unlike with routers, where the processor looks at each header [the address information on each bit of data] to figure out where the packet has got to go – our software looks at the first few packets and then lets the rest pass straight through the underlying ATM hardware. This is particularly helpful for accessing Web pages, which are typically small amounts of data; downloading these typically very small amounts of data (100 or 200 packets) would be very slow if each header had to be read."

"IPS has a very strong chance of changing how networks are evolving and

Two new technologies akin to the 'legacy networks' in use today may be easier and cheaper to implement

has already affected Cisco's [the leading provider of internetworking equipment] way of going forward. Since Ipsilon came on the scene, Cisco has announced that it will create a proprietary link to Stratacom's equipment, called Tag Switching, and no doubt will in turn present this to the standards bodies in the hope they will adopt them," says Mr. Callahan.

StrataCom is one of the leading manufacturers of ATM switches for carriers' public networks and was acquired by Cisco earlier this year.

It remains to be seen whether Andreas Bechtolsheim's prediction about ATM in corporate networks becomes fact. A cofounder of Granite Systems of Palo Alto, California, a Gigabit Ethernet start-up, he recently was reported as saying, "People have been talking about [its] future for so long that it's becoming the past." •

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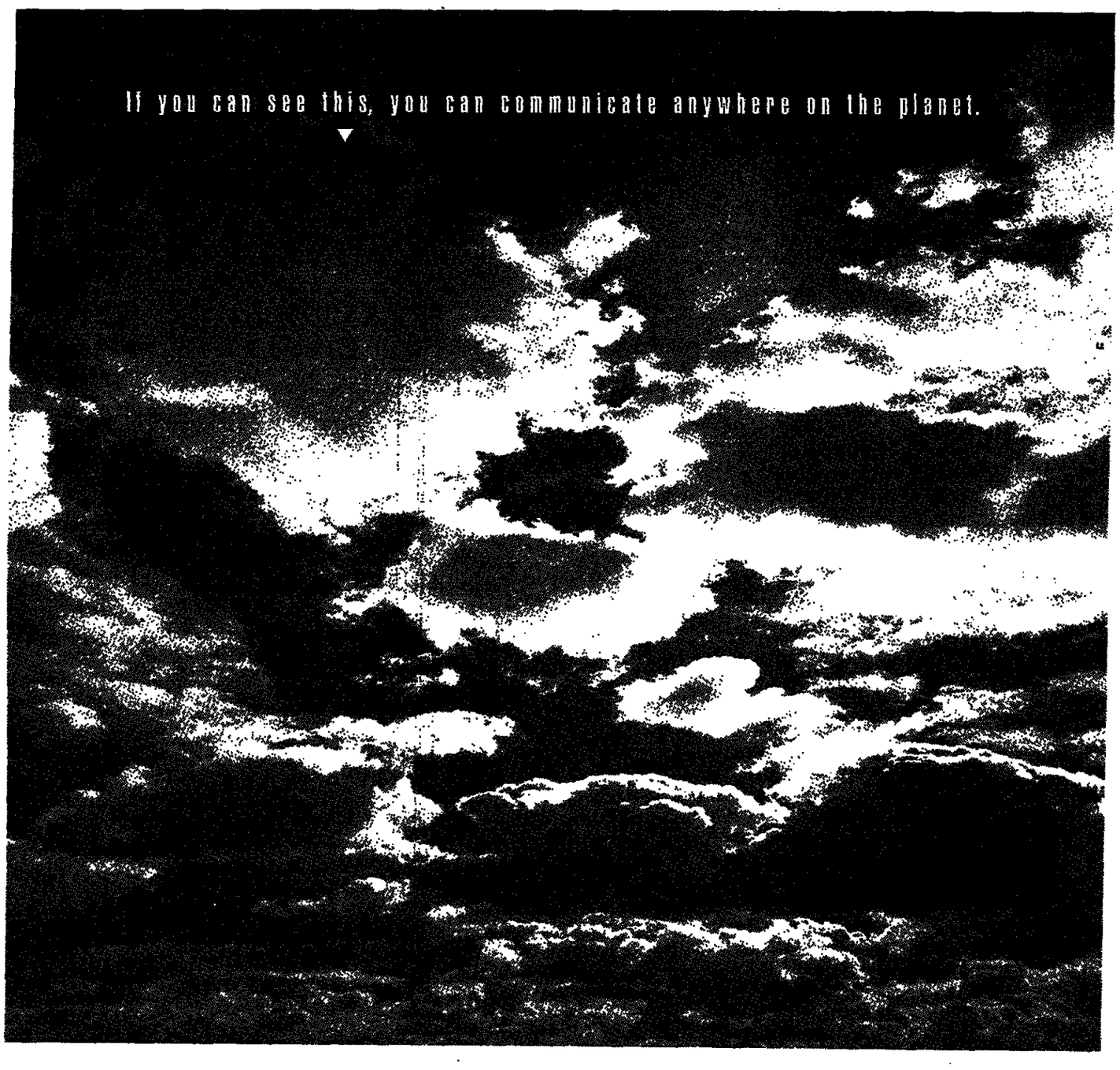

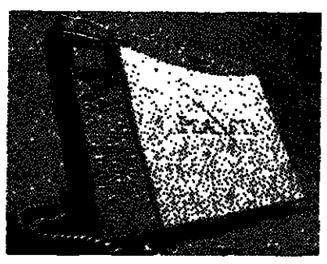

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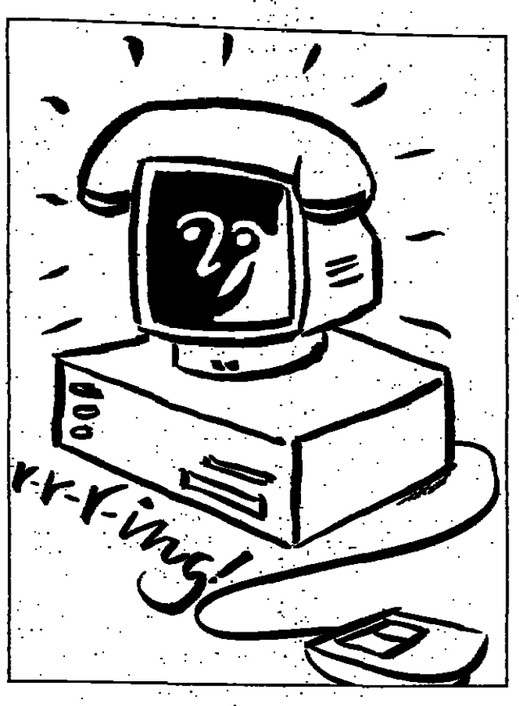
TELECOMMUNICATIONS: Standards for the 21st Century



INTERNET TELEPHONY HAS TAKEN OFF

Doomsday reports were wrong. What is needed now are regulations and an updated infrastructure.

When VocalTec launched the first commercial software to support telephone calls across the Internet in February 1995, a media blitz followed. More than 5,000 newspaper and magazine articles appeared across the globe.

Some predicted the end of telephone companies because carriers would be deprived of their international call revenue as everyone moved to the Internet. Others predicted that the Internet would buckle under the weight of voice traffic, which in any case it was not designed to handle. Still others scoffed that the technology would never take off, since the line quality was poor and setting up a call complicated.

Last year, VocalTec's unruffled president and CEO, Elon Ganor, insisted, "The telcos ultimately will make money out of this because they all have so much dark fiber [unused fiber optic plant] – perhaps 60 percent to 70 percent of their available bandwidth is idle – that it will not take away from their existing revenue streams; indeed, it will generate new traffic."

It seems he was right. The main U.S. carriers – which in theory would be hardest hit because the vast majority of Internet users are in the United States – have jumped on the bandwagon. AT&T is expected to launch its own voice over the Internet service. MCI is expected to make an announcement soon, while Sprint is a charter member of the pressure group Voice Over Networks.

This group was formed in response to small and medium-sized transmission capacity resellers' petitioning the U.S. regulator, the Federal Communications Commission (FCC), to ban Internet telephony – which the FCC refused to do.

Although there are still concerns that voice across the Internet will cause severe congestion and downgrade service for all users, Scott Wharton, VocalTec's product manager for New Jersey-based Internet Phone, says concerns are exaggerated: "Even with all the overheads, the compressed voice technology we are using only takes up 10kbit/s. Compare that with someone using Netscape [the most popular browser software used to located information on the Internet]. It would take up every bit of bandwidth supplied by a fast modem or ISDN [Integrated Services Digital Network] link to download a graphic."

According to a recent study published by IDC of Framingham, Massachusetts, half a million people all over the world are already using Internet telephony, and 94 percent of them are thought to be using VocalTec's products. The consultancy expects the worldwide market to grow from being worth around $3.5 million in 1995 to $560 million by 1999.

Video version

Mr. Wharton says technological advances in the Internet Phone have been "staggering" since its launch last year and that VocalTec is testing a video phone version. The company already sells a product that allows an on-screen "whiteboard" to be shared so that two parties can work on a document or graphic while discussing it.

The Internet Phone Telephony Gateway is the product that VocalTec believes will take Internet telephony out of the realms of early adopters and into the corporate mainstream. It was developed in conjunction with Dialogic, one of the leading companies in voice technologies. The gateway enables people who are both using Internet Phones to speak to each other; it also allows a phone call between two people using the regular public network or between people with one party using Internet telephony and the other a conventional phone.

Mr. Wharton describes it as "a heavy-duty corporate solution, particularly for communication within companies, between remote offices. Cable companies, telcos and Internet access providers are snapping it up to offer the service to their own customers," he says.

Even at the basic level, the original Internet Phone has been much improved. The latest version, Release 4.0, was launched in June. According to Mr. Wharton, it has been so well received that the company's business has grown by 300 percent. He says that quality will continue to improve as users upgrade their PCs to faster Pentium-based computers.

Some sort of regulation will probably be necessary to the Internet, since it seems highly unlikely that the current development rate can be sustained without eventually overloading the infrastructure.

What to do or how to do it are still unanswered questions, but the Internet community and the ITU are talking. ●

IN CLOCK TICKING

The lack of progress made by Intelligent Networks (IN) has been a disappointment in the last decade of telecommunications. The idea behind IN is to implement new services on a standard PC, making it cheaper and quicker to set them up and allowing greater flexibility to deal with ongoing amendments such as number changes. The sorts of services that IN can facilitate include "follow-me," calling cards, fax on demand, broadcast fax and all types of voice mail and voice response-based services.

Everything used to run on the switches in a telco's network, but amending the software has become too expensive. According to British Telecommunications (BT), the average switch in its network has 11.2 miles of code, with one mile equaling 400,000 lines of code.

The necessary standards have been in place for some time, defined by the International Telecommunication Union's Telecommunication Standards Bureau (ITU-T), with regional variations completed by the European Telecommunications Standards Institute (ETSI) and Bellcore in the United States. According to a Wall Street Journal survey conducted last year, the worldwide market for enhanced services (80 percent of which will be delivered by IN) is now $480 billion and is expected to rise to $1.15 trillion by 2000. So why the lack of progress, and what is going to loosen the logjam?

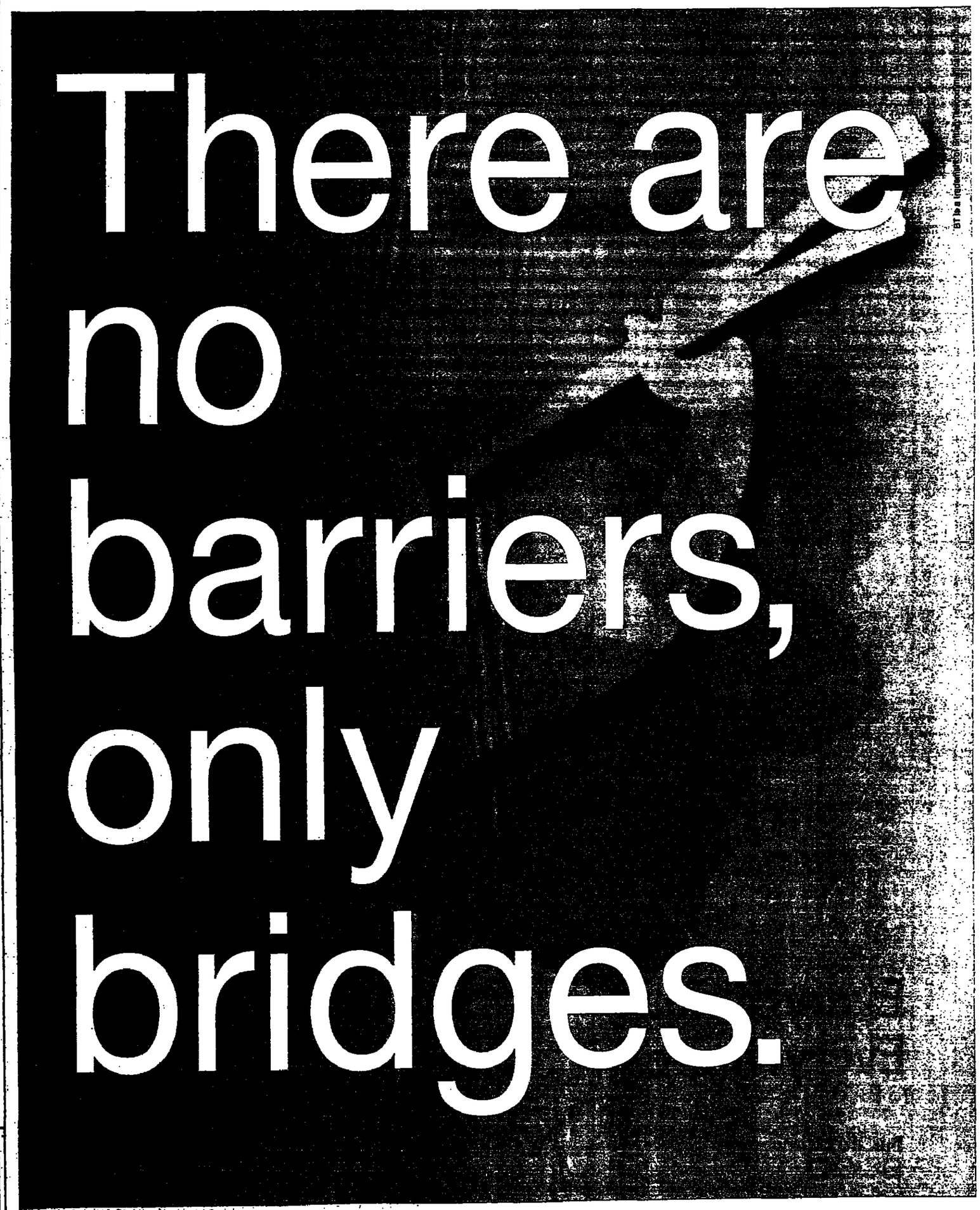
"Switch manufacturers have taken their time building in the necessary software hooks to allow their switches to work with service creation platforms [that is, the PC-based applications]," says Dennis Parker, president and CEO of Prairie Systems in Omaha, Nebraska.

He says that Prairie has overcome this difficulty by providing the software necessary to communicate with switches themselves. As a result, Prairie has been able to furnish the cable and wireless companies – Belgacom and others – with varying services. He acknowledges that wild claims made by some IN providers that could not be matched by performance have not helped the cause.

Naturally, the switch manufacturers do not concur. Grant Neville, general manager for network systems with Nokia, says, "Our aim is to produce systems with open interfaces." He insists that Nokia's huge expertise in mobile systems is a great help because many IN-enabled services (e.g., allocating a subscriber with a single number on which he or she can be contacted anywhere) rely on technology fundamental to a mobile network where the network has to "find" the recipient.

Ulf Lesley, global marketing manager for IN with Ericsson, concurs with both claims on openness and the advantages of mobile experience. He points to IN installations completed for the likes of the U.S.'s operator MFS and Global One (a consortium comprising Sprint of the United States, France Telecom and Deutsche Telekom).

Michael Boon, director of strategic consultancy for Nortel's consultancy division, Cegent, says, "The real drive for IN will come when regulators start to enforce number portability [i.e., a phone user's right to retain a number when choosing a different telco's services]. Switch makers will have to do this through IN. Then IN will truly be in the mainstream, and customers everywhere will benefit." ●



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TELECOMMUNICATIONS: Standards for the 21st Century

RATES RIPE FOR REFORM

A glaring anomaly in modern telecommunications services is the high cost of international telephone calls. The price we pay bears no relation to what it costs the carriers to convey such calls: indeed, tariffs for international calls are still based on the notion of charging a premium price for a scarce commodity. Modern switching technology combined with the extraordinary carrying capacity of fiber optic cable makes this approach redundant.

There are two main reasons for the high cost of international calls. First, in most countries (the United States being the most obvious exception), telecoms provision was viewed as a "natural monopoly" and was owned and/or controlled by the state. Local calls were heavily subsidized, which meant the cost of long-distance calls was artificially high. Residential calls were subsidized by business users.

The introduction of competition is forcing the incumbent telephone operators to "rebalance" their tariffs, although this is often unpopular, since voters see little advantage in higher phone bills. Nevertheless, the progress made in ironing out the price distortion appears inexorable.

Second, there are two price structures for international calls. One applies to the caller, who is billed by the phone company in local currency. The other is the price agreed upon between the phone company on whose network the call originated and the overseas carrier who delivers the call.

This price or accounting rate is set in an international currency such as U.S. dollars and is the basis on which the actual caller is charged. Typically, the originator will pay the terminator half the accounting rate. This system, which served the industry well for many years, is now increasingly outmoded and inappropriate. At the time it was established, most phone companies were national monopolies and hence both ends were charging their customers roughly equivalent prices.

Furthermore, the system was based on the notion that there would be about the same amount of inbound and outbound traffic in both directions between two countries, and it relied on more or less constant inflation and currency exchange rates.

Clearly, these conditions no longer apply, and the plummeting cost of carrying calls has by no means been reflected in a corresponding fall in accounting rate payments. The United States is particularly disgruntled, since its international call charges are among the cheapest in the world.

This has led to a tremendous imbalance. More calls are made from the United States to other countries with expensive rates than there are incoming calls: U.S. carriers are paying out far more for the origination of calls than they are receiving for their delivery. In 1994, the United States had to part with $4.3 billion in net outpayments: in other words, the more efficient carriers are being penalized.

Not surprisingly, while countries with a competitive telecommunications regime are agitating for change, their less-well-off counterparts are reluctant to alter the arrangement – for many developing countries this is a prime source of hard currency. In the more forward-thinking of these nations, the hard currency is being used to develop their own telecommunications and their plans – including massive equipment orders and loans from financial institutions – are premised on receiving that income. Even in developed nations, extra currency is needed for financing investments: Portugal Telecom, for example, recently reported a $147 million profit, which was put back into the company.

Despite this laudable intent, the accounting rate system is unsustainable. It is not possible to have a global industry that is hampered by distortions. Opportunists and established carriers alike are exploiting various ways of bypassing the system altogether. These include callback; the increase of telephone calls across the Internet; and the rise of "international simple refile," which as yet does not seem to have merited much attention, though it is proving a highly successful means for carriers to alter traffic patterns to their own advantage.

Reform of accounting rates is a complex but urgent issue. Pekka Tarjanne, director general of the International Telecommunication Union, made this promise: "I can assure you that the ITU will give its highest priority to accounting rate reform. As we approach the World Telecommunications Standardization Conference in Geneva, we must find another way."

In the short term, three approaches are likely to be necessary. First, among those who already operate in competitive markets, an alternative mechanism such as letting the call originator keep all the revenue will be put in place. Secondly, the accounting rate will be phased out gradually between liberalized countries and those on the brink of abolishing monopolies, including most European Union country members. Finally, the diminishing number of monopolies will hang onto the accounting rate system for as long as they can.

The ultimate goal for all must be a nondiscriminatory, cost-based system that ensures the benefits are passed on to the telephone companies' customers, not pocketed by carriers. ●

NUMBERS: GOING, GOING, GONE?

Telephone numbering schemes do not constitute one of the more glamorous aspects of telecommunications. But without them no services could be offered, and the intricacies of numbering are unimaginably complex.

Approaches to numbering have to be universal so that everyone can speak to everyone else, regardless of their location or which network they are on. Furthermore, failing to anticipate future needs or creating inconsistencies will be paid for dearly later: changing codes is a bothersome and expensive undertaking for everyone, from switch manufacturers to callers.

As existing services expand and new ones flood the market, the remaining stock of country codes (one, two or three digits) is rapidly diminishing; there are only around 70 left. This means they have to be allocated fairly and carefully.

New ideas

These issues have led to a new way of thinking. Earlier this year, the International Telecommunication Union's Telecommunication Standards Bureau (ITU-T) decided "for the first time to allocate a shared country code to a mobility service," according to Fred Gaetcher, a member of the relevant Study Group. The service was awarded for the global mobile satellite services (GMSS) planned by Iridium, GlobalStar and ICO Global Communications, whereby phone calls will be possible from anywhere in the world – even where there is no network-conveyed by satellite. This numbering principle is likely to be applied to other global or regional services. ITU-T's Study Group 2 has also recently completed work on establishing an international freephone practice and register so that businesses can have their customers call them from anywhere on the globe instead of just from within their own country.

Already more than 100 million calls are made to freephone numbers each day in the United States, and AT&T estimates that this equates to some $100 billion traded over freephone services each year.

Upgrades needed

"While perhaps not as glamorous as sexy new technologies such as multimedia or video on demand, freephone services are nevertheless expected to represent a more important source of revenue in the foreseeable future," an ITU spokesperson commented.

Perhaps the greatest challenge the international numbering plan has ever faced is scheduled for the end of this year. Networks all over the world should have the ability to deal with the next generation of international numbers, which are to increase in length from 12 to 15 digits.

As Sverne Isaksen, a key member of Study Group 2, says: "It is very important that this capability exist all over the world; [otherwise], when we create new services or when one country changes its numbering scheme beyond 12 digits, it will not be able to talk to ones that have not been upgraded."

Only time will tell.

CALLBACK SPARKS DEBATE

Continued from page 19

says that callback is simply another way of offering people a fairer deal. He notes, for example, that a one-minute call from a South American country to North America typically costs $3.00, while through Axicom it would cost $1.15. Mr Johnson says he can think of no reason why people should be obligated to pay more because of where they live.

Axicom intends to expand its operations greatly in the next couple of years. According to Mr. Warner, the business is already growing by 10 percent to 15 percent a month.

"I can't wait until Europe opens up its markets because then we can piggyback on their networks. The PTOs are not hurt by us; we grow the amount of traffic generated," he says.

Remanded for study

The company is also in negotiation with an operator from the Caribbean and one from Southeast Asia to strike a deal by which Axicom would deliver their international traffic all over the world. The company is also working with a cable company in Mexico and cellular operators in Scandinavia and Argentina to market Axicom's services to their customers. Mr. Warner says that Global System for Mobile (GSM) "offers great opportunities because there is no charge for incoming calls, which means we could supply the dial tone for free, and our discounts are such that international calls are no longer too expensive by mobile phone.

"We will always be protected, because as competition extends around the globe and as our business grows, we can negotiate better and better deals offering greater discounts to our customers."

Resolution likely

With such divided opinions, the ITU's Telecommunication Standards Bureau (ITU-T) is likely to produce a resolution at the World Telecommunications Standardization Conference (WTSC-96) and to direct the issue back to Study Group 3 for further work.

As with the knotty political questions surrounding accounting rates, there will be no quick or easy answer. ●

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WORLD ROUNDUP

In a Historic Match, Croatia Beats Bosnia

SOCCER Croatia swept to a convincing 4-1 victory over Bosnia-Herzegovina Tuesday night, in a historic World Cup qualifying match between the former Yugoslav republics.

The Group 1 match, which was played in Bologna, Italy, was barely underway when Goran Vlaovic cut a swathe through the Bosnian defense on the right and prodded the ball through to Davor Suker. But the striker, who plays for Real Madrid, failed to get any power behind his shot.

Slaven Bilic opened the scoring after 14 minutes, stretching to stab home Zvonimir Boban's cross from the left, unchallenged after the Milan midfielder had gone around the Bosnian defense.

• Bulgaria edged past Luxembourg, 2-1, in their Group 5 World Cup qualifying match on Tuesday night in the Grand Duchy. *(AFP)*

AL Playoff Rained Out

BASEBALL Tuesday night's scheduled opening game of the American League baseball championship series between the New York Yankees and Baltimore Orioles was postponed due to bad weather in New York. *(AFP)*

U.S. Gets Brazil in Draw

DAVIS CUP TENNIS The United States will play at Brazil in the first round of next year's Davis Cup, the first time the teams will have played each other in the annual competition in 31 years.

The other seven first-round matchups from Tuesday's Davis Cup draw in London were: the Netherlands at Romania; France at Australia; India at the Czech Republic; Mexico at Italy; Germany at Spain; Russia at South Africa and Switzerland at Sweden.

Of the eight first-round World Group matches to be played between Feb. 7 and Feb. 9, 1997, the toughest draw appears to be Germany at Spain, where Spain is sure to have the match played on red clay — its speciality.

The United States holds a 2-1 edge on Brazil in Davis Cup play, although Brazil won the last time they played in 1966. *(AP)*

Graf Pulls Out of Tourney

TENNIS Steffi Graf, forced by a knee injury to pull out of the Leipzig Open tennis tournament last week, will also sit out the European Indoors championship in Zurich next week, tournament organizers said Tuesday.

The world's No. 1 women's player pulled out of the Leipzig tournament just hours before her semifinal match against No. 4 seed Anke Huber. Graf said the problem was a flare-up of a knee injury that forced her to withdraw from the Olympics in July. It is the fourth year in a row injuries have forced Graf to miss the European Indoors tournament. *(AP)*

Cancer Strikes Lance Armstrong

By Samuel Abt
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Lance Armstrong, the star American bicycle racer and former world champion, revealed from his home in Austin, Texas, on Tuesday that he has testicular cancer, that it has spread to his abdomen and lungs and that he started 12 weeks of chemotherapy Monday.

"I intend to beat this disease," the 25-year-old Armstrong said in an international conference call. "It's impossible to say when I'll be back racing, but I hold out hope to participate at the professional level in the 1997 season."

He noted that the survival rate from testicular cancer was 97 percent but that, "if it spreads, which it has, that number comes down."

He said his doctor put his chances of recovery between 65 and 85 percent and described the state of his abdominal cancer as "between moderate and advanced."

"I had four hours of chemotherapy yesterday," Armstrong said, "and if I didn't know the diagnosis, I'd feel normal."

Discussing his illness, Armstrong said, "It happened very fast."

Last Wednesday, he felt severe pain in a testicle, coughed up blood and went to see Dr. Dudley Youman at St. David's Hospital in Austin. After an ultrasound examination, he was told of the cancer and the need to remove the testicle, which was done the next day.

At first, he said, he was incredulous. "I'm 25 years old," he related. "I'm one of the best in my sport — why would I have cancer? I had lots of tests all through my career, physical tests, blood tests, and they never picked this up.

"This is something I got stuck with and now have to work through," he continued. "I've said all along that I won't live as long as most people, this sport is too hard. The Tour de France is not a human event.

"But I'm entering this battle in the best shape of my life. I'm going to be back on my bike soon, maybe not six hours a day, maybe not as hard as before."

He said later that his doctor had approved bicycle riding up to 50 miles a day as early as next week.

"I just want to be on my bike, outside, with my friends," Armstrong said. Throughout the hour-long conference call, he sounded buoyant and determined — two qualities, in addition to his talent, that have helped carry him to the top of his sport.

Armstrong currently ranks eighth among the world's approximately 900 professional bicycle racers. In 1993, he won the world road race championship in Oslo and since has won the Tour DuPont in the United States for the last two years, a couple of European classic races and two stages in the Tour de France.

The last of those was in the 1995 Tour, when he crossed the finish line first into Limoges, France, with his arms upraised and his fingers pointing to the sky in memory of his teammate, Fabio Casartelli, who had been killed in a crash in the mountains earlier in the race.

This year, Armstrong dropped out of the Tour in the first week, complaining that he had lost his power in cold and rainy weather and could not finish a daily stage. On Tuesday, he discounted chances that his cancer might have affected him then, noting that he rode well at the Olympic Games — 14th in the road race, 6th in the time trial — and then in Europe in September, including fourth place in the Grand Prix of Switzerland.

He finished his season in Europe last month by placing second in the Tour of Holland and finishing among the top five in two time trials, or races against the clock. "A month ago, I was in Europe competing at the highest level," he said in a wistful voice.

After starring with the U.S. national team, he turned professional just after the 1992 Olympic Games and has raced since then for the Motorola team, which he has led for the last three seasons.

That team, based in the United States, will lose its sponsor in December and Armstrong signed a two-year contract last month with the new Cofidis team in France.

The contract is believed to be for $1.25 million a year, part of which Armstrong was quietly refunding to the sponsor to help it hire Frankie Andreu, his American teammate and friend from Motorola.

Officials of the French team said they were stunned to learn of Armstrong's illness a few days ago and cared now only about his recovery.

Armstrong said he did not think he would lose his salary, adding that that was something to be worked out in the coming months.

"I've got bigger things to worry about," he said.

"This thing ain't going to stop me. I might have a bald head, but I'll be out there soon on my bike."

Steve Helber/The Associated Press
Lance Armstrong, shown winning a stage of the Tour DuPont last May.

Kevin Larkin/The Associated Press
The Yankees' Cecil Fielder rubbing pine tar on his bat before practice. Tuesday night's game against the Orioles was postponed because of rain.

Bronx Cheer Sure to Greet Alomar

By Murray Chass
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — And now for the Splendid Spitter versus the Frenzied Fans. It is a matchup Major League Baseball officials could not even have daydreamed of in their most optimistic wishes for attractive postseason pairings.

Bring back fans alienated by the still unresolved labor dispute? This will do it. Stir up conversation and debate, always good for a sport seeking attention? No problem.

Roberto Alomar playing in front of 57,000 fans at Yankee Stadium. It's perfect. It's so good that the Yankees and the Baltimore Orioles, set to begin their American League Championship Series on Wednesday, following the rainout of Tuesday's scheduled opener, should play every game in the fabled Bronx ballpark.

Camden Yards in Baltimore is a nice new park, but it's not populated with Frenzied Fans and the Yankees don't have a Splendid Spitter, or his equivalent, to serve up to hostile fans.

Who would play the villain in Baltimore? Bernie Williams? Derek Jeter? Andy Pettitte? Not exactly.

Yankees fans don't need an excuse to scream at, swear at and vilify a visiting player. Walk out on the field in a grey uniform, and that's reason enough for the fans to make a guy feel like he had just run over a little girl's pet dog.

But Alomar? He will provide something special. Fans in Cleveland booed him in the Orioles' two playoff games there, but they barely served as a warm-up for what the second baseman is sure to hear in Fun City.

Fortunately for Alomar, he plays second base and not right field or left field. If he were manning one of those outposts at the stadium, A or AA batteries would not be the projectiles of choice. He would have to dodge six-volts and Diehards.

The Frenzied Fans, though, should not underestimate Alomar. In the first game after he spit at the umpire John Hirschbeck and brought the umpire's late son into the mix, playing in front of a hostile Canadian crowd, Alomar hit a 10th-inning home run that catapulted the Orioles into the playoffs as the wild-card team.

THEN in Cleveland last Saturday, Alomar shrugged off the boos and tied the game with a two-out ninth-inning single, then punched the Orioles' tickets for New York by hitting a 12th-inning home run.

Alomar is that type of player. He can go either way, getting whatever kind of hit it takes to win. He has plenty of capable company in the offensively minded Orioles' lineup, people like Brady Anderson, Rafael Palmeiro, Bobby Bonilla, Cal Ripken, Eddie Murray. The Orioles, in fact, broke the 1961 Yankees' record for most home runs in a season, and they load their batting order with nine players who each have hit more than 20 home runs this season.

But the Orioles also have a pitching staff that gives them the dubious distinction of being the first team in postseason play with an earned run average that starts with a 5. They pitched a little more effectively than that in knocking off the defending American League champions and the team with the league's best won-lost record this year, but they have the ability to revert to form.

It is appropriate that the Yankees and the Orioles are playing for the pennant, not just because of the extracurricular matchup of the Splendid Spitter and the Frenzied Fans.

The best-of-seven series will serve as the climax to a fierce intradivision competition that began last winter when George Steinbrenner and Peter Angelos engaged in a game of "can you top this" and produced the two most expensive payrolls in baseball.

■ Orioles Ask for Extra Security

Orioles officials have spoken to Major League Baseball security personnel about paying special attention to the protection of Roberto Alomar during playoff games at Yankee Stadium, The Washington Post reported Tuesday from New York.

"You're always more aware of it here," said the Orioles' assistant general manager, Kevin Malone.

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Soccer Nations Try to Forget Old Feuds

*Soccer/***ROB HUGHES**

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — From Sarajevo to Yeveran there are new forces at play — and new hope — in World Cup soccer qualifying matches this week. There is also a danger of placing too much expectation, too many nationalistic burdens, on men who perform sport for a living.

Bosnia-Herzegovina played against Croatia in Group One of the European qualifying zone Tuesday night, with the latter winning decisively, 4-1. That the game could be played at all was a triumph, even if good sense and top priority security removed the contest to neutral soil in Bologna, Italy.

One day, please God, soccer will come home to Bosnia.

FIFA, the world governing body, will undoubtedly lead where others fear to tread as soon as the conditions are safe. FIFA proved its willingness to help previous war-torn countries by organizing a series of 1994 World Cup qualifiers in Beirut only months after the fighting there stopped.

And in Armenia, Wednesday should be a night to behold. The Armenians, rebuilding after earthquake and war, host Germany, champions of soccer on the European continent, in a Group Nine match in the capital Yeveran.

To Bosnia, to Armenia, the sport is an avenue of hope. "After all that has happened, losing so many homes and so many lives, the men in our dressing room have the opportunity to *be* a country," explained Pavel Katchatrian, general secretary of the Armenia soccer federation.

"We have not had a national team for 75 years. We may be very far from Europe, but we are Europeans . . . and we know how to play football."

He was speaking last Saturday in Belfast, another place that relies on sport to establish a kind of normality. His team drew 1-1 with Northern Ireland, just as it had drawn 0-0 against Portugal in Yeveran at the end of August.

Points are like gold to a re-emerging country. They emphasize nationhood, they buy recognition. They are a source of great pride.

But we must beware the land mines of careless language. The purpose of sport is a diversion from the cares and pitfalls of life. When young and healthy men are selected to represent their nations at a time of war, it may be legitimate to deem them soldiers of a sort, and Croatians were certainly that during recent years.

However, when the firing stops, raising the flag around athletic feats must be done with care. We should shed the military jargon, regain the perspective of players numbering one to eleven playing for national pride but not for anything more.

For Tuesday's match in Bologna, a Swiss charter jet became the first civilian aircraft out of Bosnia since the war that took 100,000 lives. The flight to Bologna took two sets of players, at senior and Under-21 level, to compete against Croatia.

"It was a very emotional flight," said Mehmed Bazdarevic, the Bosnian captain. He, a mercenary playing club soccer for Nimes in France, had once been a Yugoslav team player, until Bosnians and Croats were omitted from the Yugoslav side which qualified but was disqualified from the 1992 European Championship in Sweden.

THE United Nations decided then that sport and war were indivisible. Bazdarevic, 36, has not had a nation to represent since. Similarly, Sead Hahlilovic, now with a club in Israel, is on the Bosnia team.

So is Pavo Dadic, who spent four years on the front lines and who saw colleagues from three Bosnian teams he had represented, killed there. "You could never dream at such times of taking part in the World Cup," commented Dadic before Tuesday's game. "You only could hope to be alive."

There have, around the Bosnia camp in Bologna, been some who relate the sporting chance to the continuing ethnic divisions. Bazdarevic is not one of them. "We remember right up to kick off," he admitted. "Then we forget for 90 minutes. We are professional footballers and must concentrate on the game."

FIFA trusts they will, though to be on the safe side it tried to ensure that Bologna rigorously applied segregation between Bosnia and Croatia supporters in the stadium.

Meanwhile, Germany goes warily to Yeveran. Its soccer federation asked for assurances about personal safety in the Armenian city and was told by FIFA to get on with the game.

On Tuesday, resigned to the journey, Berti Vogts, the Germany trainer, had a nervous twitch of another kind. His men are too frail for World Cup action.

Apparently, seven of the first choice squad are down with injuries. Vogts is not a man for cheap excuses, but the injury roll call is becoming endemic to his team announcements.

At the end of June, his team limped along through major withdrawals to capture the European Championship in England. Since then, clubs such as Bayern Munich and Borussia Dortmund whose players make up the bulk of the national side, have tried to bandage the ailments and inject them for action.

It is a recipe for disaster. The clubs lose more than they think they should. The national trainer loses more players than his nerve can take. The quality of a nation at peace is diluted and made vulnerable by the demands to play and play and play without proper rest or respite.

If Armenia, with a population of 3.5 million (and a country yet to win after 13 matches as a free state), should defeat Germany, population 90 million, it would be its greatest day since independence.

Rob Hughes is on the Staff of The Times of London.

هكذا من الاصل

SPORTS

Fumble Costs Chiefs

Tomczak Sparkles as Steelers Win

By Thomas George
New York Times Service

KANSAS CITY, Missouri — From the opening kickoff, there was the feeling that the game would swing on a turnover. Both the Pittsburgh Steelers and the Kansas City Chiefs preach getting the turnover.

Lo and behold, Pittsburgh's powerful back, Jerome Bettis, fumbled at a bad time. There were 6 minutes, 46 seconds left in the game, Pittsburgh was at the Kansas City 16 and the Steelers were ahead by 14-7.

But one of Kansas City's wide receivers, Chris Penn, picked a worse time.

He fumbled after a catch while stretching and twisting and turning for a first down. That happened with 3:38 left and with Kansas City at its own 42. A Pittsburgh safety, Myron Bell, forced the fumble, and Carnell Lake recovered. The Chiefs thought they were on their way to at least a game-tying drive. Instead, that was the ball game.

Pittsburgh took over and Norm Johnson added a 43-yard field goal that made the score 17-7, which is the way it ended before 79,189 disappointed fans at Arrowhead Stadium on Monday night. Pittsburgh has won four straight and is 4-1. Kansas City dropped its second straight and slipped to 4-2.

The Chiefs had won 12 straight at Arrowhead and six in a row at home on Monday nights.

"When we play with emotion like we played tonight, it's a fun team to watch and it's a fun team to coach," the Steelers' coach, Bill Cowher, said. "That was a big game. This is a tough place to come into, but fortunately we overcame some of our mistakes. I said before that, in this kind of game, we would find out about ourselves. I liked what I saw tonight."

Mike Tomczak, the Steelers' quarterback, played one of his finest pro games. He was on target and poised in the pocket, completing 20 of 30 passes. It was his timely plays on third downs that gained conversions and helped keep the game and momentum in Pittsburgh's favor.

All night, Pittsburgh kept moving the ball deep into Kansas City territory. Twice in the first half, the Steelers settled for field goals, and they trailed by 7-6 at halftime. On the Steelers' first series of downs in the third quarter, they rumbled to the Kansas City 10, and this time a field goal attempt from 28 yards was blocked.

Finally, on their second series in the third quarter, the Steelers took it all the way into the end zone.

The drive included a snappy lob pass of 45 yards down the sideline to Charles Johnson, and Bettis made runs of 9 and 10 yards. Bruising and busting past the best of the Chiefs' tacklers, Bettis ran 5 yards around right end for the score that gave Pittsburgh its first lead with 6 minutes 55 seconds left in the third quarter.

Pittsburgh made it 14-7 when it added a 2-point conversion on a Tomczak pass to tight end Mark Bruener.

The backdrop for the game included the relationship between the two coaches. Cowher played for the Chiefs' coach, Marty Schottenheimer, in Cleveland from 1980 to 1982 and then was one of his assistant coaches twice — in Cleveland and in Kansas City — before becoming Pittsburgh's head coach in 1992.

Cowher has fashioned his teams after those of his old boss. Both coaches emphasize preventing turnovers on offense and creating them on defense, and both favor the running game.

Little wonder that since 1992, Kansas City and Pittsburgh rank 1-2 in turnover differential, with the Chiefs at plus-53 and Steelers at plus-43.

"To come on the road and play so well in a hostile environment showed a lot," one of Pittsburgh's safeties, Darren Perry said. "This team is not a bunch of individuals. When we go out and play within the system and we play like brothers. We're not counting on last year. We plan on going further this year." In the game's first three possessions, there were three turnovers. First, one of the Chiefs' cornerbacks, Dale Carter, intercepted Tomczak in the Chiefs' end zone. Then, the Steelers' cornerback Willie Williams intercepted Steve Bono at the Pittsburgh 41. Next, on a run up the middle, Bettis was stripped by Carter, who recovered at the Chiefs' 47.

Kansas City entered the game having lost four straight regular-season games to Pittsburgh.

Jeff A. Taylor/Reuters

The Steelers' Yancy Thigpen diving for a pass in front of the Chiefs' Darren Anderson. Pittsburgh won, 17-7.

Muster's Camp Threatens to Contest Fine

The Associated Press

VIENNA — Austrian tennis officials on Tuesday were considering legal action over an International Tennis Federation decision to uphold a fine against Thomas Muster for his walkout at the Davis Cup doubles in Brazil last month. Muster and his manager expressed disappointment at the verdict.

"It was a crazy vote of no-confidence in Thomas — it damages his reputation," said his manager, Ronnie Leitgeb, of the decision in London Monday to uphold an $8,000 fine imposed for leaving the court and making an obscene gesture during the Davis Cup match.

Muster said he walked off because he felt threatened by fans. He said the crowd hurled things at him, spat at and insulted him, and momentarily blinded him with a mirror. Austria automatically forfeited the doubles match and defaulted on two more singles matches to hand a 4-1 victory to Brazil.

On Monday, the ITF refrained from imposing further sanctions either on Muster or the Austrian team.

Muster, the world's third-ranked male tennis player, could have been suspended from some matches or hit with additional fines. Austria could even have been kicked out of Davis Cup competition for a year or relegated to the bottom ranks.

The ITF's president, Brian Tobin, said after the decision that it was up to all observers to judge it as they saw fit. The ITF's Davis Cup committee did not impose any penalty on Brazil, and Tobin said the federation thought security arrangements — which the Austrians charged were lax — "were very good."

Leitgeb disagreed. "With this, the ITF is just encouraging boundless nationalism," he told the Austria Press Agency. "And the ITF wasn't big enough to admit that the wrong man was acting as umpire."

Antonio Marques of Portugal was umpiring the match in Sao Paolo. Austrian tennis officials have quoted him as admitting that Muster was frightened by aggressive fan behavior, but Marques publicly defended the Brazilians.

"When I appealed to them to draw a sharp line between loud fans and personal threats, all nodded," added Leitgeb. "But nothing happened."

The vice president of the Austrian tennis federation, Christian Ransmayr, threatened unspecified legal action over the ITF move and said his federation's board would consider the matter on Friday.

For Coyotes, A Howl of a First Victory

The Associated Press

Mike Gartner, Norm MacIver and Oleg Tverdovsky scored during a one-minute, 49-second span in the first period as the Phoenix Coyotes got their first victory, 5-2, over the Boston Bruins.

Gartner finished with a hat trick and Nikolai Khabibulin stopped 30 shots for the Coyotes on Monday night, who were the Winnipeg Jets until this season.

NHL Roundup

Phoenix lost its opener, 1-0, to Hartford on Saturday. The victory was the franchise's first against Boston in six games dating back to the 1991-92 season.

After host Boston took a 1-0 lead on Jeff Odgers' goal at 2:16 of the first period, Phoenix hit four consecutive goals.

Flyers 3, Devils 1 Rod Brind'Amour tied the game with a shorthanded goal early in the final period and assisted on the game-winner.

Brind'Amour's goal at 1:08 of the third came off a perfect cross-rink pass from Joel Otto while host Philadelphia was killing the end of a major penalty.

Karl Dykhuis then gave the Flyers a 2-1 lead with a power-play goal with 9:59 remaining. Dykhuis held the puck at the blue line, skated to the middle of the ice and unloaded a slapshot that got by New Jersey's goalie, Martin Brodeur.

Shjon Podein sealed the victory with a slapshot from 70 feet (21 meters) that caromed off a Devils' defenseman, Jason Smith, and sailed by Brodeur at 12:25. The victory was Philadelphia's 700th on home ice and their first at the new CoreStates Center.

Canadiens 6, Mighty Ducks 6 Brian Savage scored a hat trick for host Montreal, but Anaheim's Bobby Dollas tied the game in the third period and the teams battled to a tie.

The Canadiens overcame a two-goal deficit in the third period and took a 6-5 lead before Dollas scored with 14:09 left in regulation.

Montreal trailed 5-3 after two periods, but Savage and Pierre Turgeon scored 53 seconds apart to tie it at 5. Mark Recchi then put the Canadiens ahead on a power-play goal at 8:17.

SCOREBOARD

BASEBALL

Japanese Leagues

CENTRAL LEAGUE

	W	L	T	Pct.	GB
x-Yomiuri	77	53	—	.592	—
Chunichi	72	57	—	.558	4.5
Hiroshima	71	59	—	.546	6.0
Yakult	61	68	—	.473	15.5
Yokohama	54	75	—	.419	22.5
Hanshin	53	76	—	.411	23.5

TUESDAY'S RESULTS

Yomiuri 4, Chunichi 1
Yakult vs. Yokohama, rained out.

PACIFIC LEAGUE

	W	L	T	Pct.	GB
x-Orix	74	50	6	.597	—
Nippon Ham	68	58	4	.540	7.0
Seibu	62	64	4	.492	13.0
Kintetsu	62	67	1	.481	14.5
Lotte	59	67	3	.468	16.0
Daiei	54	73	2	.425	21.5

x-clinched league pennant.

TUESDAY'S RESULTS

No games scheduled.

FOOTBALL

NFL Standings

AMERICAN CONFERENCE

EAST	W	L	T	Pct.	PF	PA
Buffalo	4	1	0	.800	72	74
Indianapolis	4	1	0	.800	89	66
Miami	2	2	0	.400	119	79
New England	3	2	0	.600	125	104
N.Y. Jets	0	6	0	.000	75	166
CENTRAL						
Pittsburgh	4	1	0	.800	111	70
Houston	3	2	0	.600	128	117
Baltimore	2	3	0	.400	104	130
Jacksonville	2	4	0	.333	116	119
Cincinnati	1	4	0	.200	97	112
WEST						
Denver	5	1	0	.833	144	93
Kansas City	4	2	0	.667	117	92
San Diego	4	2	0	.667	145	144
Oakland	2	4	0	.333	119	113
Seattle	2	4	0	.333	93	153

NATIONAL CONFERENCE

EAST	W	L	T	Pct.	PF	PA
Washington	4	1	0	.800	103	56
Philadelphia	3	2	0	.600	106	111
Arizona	2	3	0	.400	82	131
Dallas	2	3	0	.400	67	76
N.Y. Giants	2	3	0	.400	58	97
CENTRAL						
Green Bay	5	1	0	.833	204	72
Minnesota	5	1	0	.833	114	92
Detroit	4	2	0	.667	141	87
Chicago	2	4	0	.333	80	125
Tampa Bay	0	5	0	.000	45	126
WEST						
San Francisco	4	1	0	.800	135	62
Carolina	3	2	0	.600	100	71
St. Louis	1	4	0	.200	75	126
New Orleans	1	5	0	.167	87	137
Atlanta	0	5	0	.000	82	152

MONDAY'S RESULT

Pittsburgh 7, Kansas City 7

HOCKEY

NHL Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

ATLANTIC DIVISION

	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Florida	2	0	0	4	8	3
Tampa Bay	1	0	0	2	4	3
New Jersey	1	1	0	2	4	4
Philadelphia	1	1	0	2	4	4
N.Y. Islanders	0	1	1	1	2	3
N.Y. Rangers	0	1	1	1	6	9
Washington	0	1	0	0	2	5

NORTHEAST DIVISION

	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Hartford	1	0	0	2	1	0
Montreal	0	0	2	2	9	9
Ottawa	0	0	1	1	3	3
Boston	0	1	1	1	6	9
Pittsburgh	0	1	0	0	3	4
Buffalo	0	2	0	0	3	7

WESTERN CONFERENCE

Central Division

	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Chicago	2	0	0	4	9	3
Dallas	1	0	0	2	4	1
Toronto	1	0	0	2	4	1
Phoenix	1	1	0	2	5	3
St. Louis	1	1	0	2	5	6
Detroit	0	1	0	0	1	3

PACIFIC DIVISION

	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Edmonton	2	0	0	4	6	3
San Jose	1	0	1	3	9	8
Los Angeles	1	1	0	2	7	7
Calgary	1	1	0	2	4	3
Vancouver	1	1	0	2	3	3
Anaheim	0	1	1	1	7	10
Colorado	0	2	0	0	3	8

MONDAY'S RESULTS

Phoenix	4	0 1—5
Boston	1	1 0—2

First Period: B-Odgers 1 (Stewart, McCleary) 2. Phoenix, Gartner 1 (Tkachuk) 3, Phoenix, MacIver 1 (Janney, Tkachuk) 4, Phoenix, Tverdovsky 1 (Eastwood) 5, Phoenix, Gartner 2 (Numminen) Second Period: B-Oates 1 (Ellis, Tocchet) Third Period: Phoenix, Gartner 3 (Tkachuk) (en). Shots on goal: Phoenix 10-10-5—25, B-13-10-9—32. Goalies: Phoenix, Khabibulin. B-Ranford, Bailey.

Anaheim	2	3 1—6
Montreal	3	0 3—6

First Period: A-Olausson 1 (Selanne, Todd) (pp). 2, A-Kurri 2 (Olausson, Selanne) (pp). 3, M-, Savage 1 (Koivu, Malakhov) (pp). 4, M-Richer 2, 5, M-Savage 2 (Koivu, Recchi) (pp). Second Period: A-Todd 1 (Oksiuta) 7, A-, Selanne 1 (Drury) & A-Karpov 1 (Sacco) Third Period: M-Savage 3 (Brisebo, Koivu) 10, M-Turgeon 1 (Richer) 11, M-Recchi 2 (Rocinsky, Brisebois) (pp). 12, A-Dallas 1 (Oksiuta, Todd) Overtime: None. Shots on goal: A- 10-7-2-5—24. M- 17-10-15-0—42. Goalies: A-Hebert. M-Thibault, Joblonski.

New Jersey	0	1 0—1
Philadelphia	0	0 3—3

First Period: None. Second Period: N.J.-Chambers 1 (Guerin, Rolston) (pp). Third Period: P-Brind'Amour 1 (Otto, Therien) (sh). 3, P-Dykhuis 1 (Brind'Amour, Renberg) (pp). 4, P-Podein 1 (Desjardins) Shots on goal: N.J.- 8-13-4—25. P- 6-12-13—31. Goalies: N.J.-Brodeur. P-Hextall.

GOLF

Johnnie Walker Ryder Cup

Standings for the 1997 JohnnieWalker Ryder Cup to be played Sept. 26-28, 1997 at Valderrama in Sotogrande, Spain. The top 10 finishers qualify for the 12-man teams:

UNITED STATES

1, Mark Brooks, 519,750; 2, Tom Lehman, 517,000; 3, Phil Mickelson, 487,500; 4, Davis Love III, 480,000; 5, Scott Hoch, 400,000; 6, Mark O'Meara, 350,000; 7, Steve Stricker, 302,500; 8, Jeff Maggert, 296,625; 9, Steve Jones, 290,000; 10, Kenny Perry, 276,250; 11, Tommy Tolles, 265,000; 12, Justin Leonard, 263,500; 13, Fred Couples, 252,500; 14, David Duval, 235,000; 15, Michael Bradley, 232,500; 16, Fred Funk, 214,583; 17, Corey Pavin, 209,167; 18, Brad Faxon, 202,500; 19, Mark McCumber, 185,834; 20, Duffy Waldorf, 185,000; 21, Jim Furyk, 172,500; 22, John Cook, 171,000; 23, Loren Roberts, 155,000; 24, Tom Watson, 153,000; 25, Bob Tway, 145,000.

EUROPE

1, Colin Montgomerie, Scotland, 2129111.67; 2, Sam Torrance, Scotland, 88045.00; 3, Miguel Angel Martin, Spain, 87050.00; 4, Costantino Rocca, Italy, 71413.33; 5, Miguel Angel Jimenez, Spain, 66121.33; 6, Ross Drummond, Scotland, 53815.00; 7, Peter Mitchell, England, 53295.00; 8, Paul Curry, England, 50135.00; 9, Ian Woosnam, Wales, 46393.33; 10, Seve Ballesteros, Spain, 39283.33; 11, David Howell, England, 38135.83; 12, Gary Orr, Scotland, 36058.33; 13, Stuart Cage, England, 31023.33; 14, Paul Broadhurst, England, 29274.25; 15, Padraig Harrington, Ireland, 26033.33; 16, Mark Roe, England, 25294.50; 17, Joakim Haeggman, Sweden, 23777.50; 18, Darren Clarke, N. Ireland, 23258.33; 19, Thomas Bjorn, Denmark, 22243.33; 20, Antoine Lebaux, France, 22695.00; 21, Robert Coles, England, 22031.67; 22, Paul Eales, England, 21723.33; 23, David Gilford, England, 21575.00; 24, Andrew Oldcorn, Scotland, 19616.25; 25, Phillip Price, Wales, 16094.00.

TRANSITIONS

BASEBALL

AMERICAN LEAGUE

SEATTLE—Exercised their option on 1997 contract of 1B Paul Sorrento.

TEXAS—Announced that Dick Bosman, pitching coach, Bucky Dent, dugout coach, Larry Hardy, bullpen coach, Rudy Jaramillo, batting coach, Ed Napoleon, first-base coach, and Jerry Narron, third-base coach, will return for 1997 season.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

CHICAGO—Agreed to terms with 1B Mark Grace on 2-year contract.

CINCINNATI—Announced that Anthony Ward has assumed controllers duties.

COLORADO—Announced that Ken Griffey Sr., first base coach, will not return for 1997 season.

N.Y. METS—Sent OF Chris Jones, OF Andy Tomberlin and INF Matt Franco outright to Norfolk, IL.

PITTSBURGH—Named Pete Vuckovich pitching coach, Lloyd McClendon hitting coach, Spin Williams bullpen coach, Jack Lind first-base coach, Paul Tinnell director of player development and Leland Maddox director of scouting.

BASKETBALL

NATIONAL BASKETBALL ASSOCIATION

DETROIT—Waived F Ted Allen and F Bernard Hopkins.

FOOTBALL

NATIONAL FOOTBALL LEAGUE

HOUSTON—Released CB Tomur Barnes.

INDIANAPOLIS—Re-signed DE Fredgie Joe Nunn. Waived LB Phil Yeboah-Kodie.

MIAMI—Waived S Gene Atkins. Signed OL Everett McIver to 2-year contract.

PITTSBURGH—Deactivated LB Steve Conley, P Josh Miller, DE Israel Raybon and OT Jamain Stephens.

WASHINGTON—Signed WR Willie Anderson. Released WR Damon Mays.

HOCKEY

NATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE

NHL—Suspended New Jersey Devils D Scott Stevens for one game for high-sticking incident in Oct. 5 game against Detroit.

ANAHEIM—Claimed C Kevin Todd off waivers. Signed LW Bog Wren.

BOSTON—Loaned G Tim Cheveldae to Fort Wayne, IHL. Sent D Bob Beers to Providence, AHL.

CHICAGO—Signed LW Basil McRae.

DALLAS—Assigned G Manny Fernandez and D Sergey Gusev to Michigan, IHL. Recalled D Dan Keczmer from Michigan.

EDMONTON—Recalled D Greg de Vries from Hamilton, AHL.

NEW JERSEY—Put D Kevin Dean and C Steve Sullivan on injured reserve.

N.Y. ISLANDERS—Sent LW Jarrett Deuling to Kentucky, AHL.

PITTSBURGH—Agreed to terms with F Petr Nedved to multiyear contract. Sent RW Ben Hankinson to Grand Rapids, IHL.

ST. LOUIS—Sent D Jamie Rivers and D Libor Zabransky to Worcester, AHL.

TAMPA BAY—Sent F Marian Kacir to Wheeling, ECHL.

VANCOUVER—Signed LW Troy Crowder. Recalled G Mike Fountain from Syracuse, AHL. Put G Corey Hirsch on injured reserve. Signed G Allan Hitchen.

WASHINGTON—Recalled G Robb Stauber from Portland, AHL.

COLLEGE

KANSAS—Announced C Travis Williams has been declared medically disqualified from basketball team.

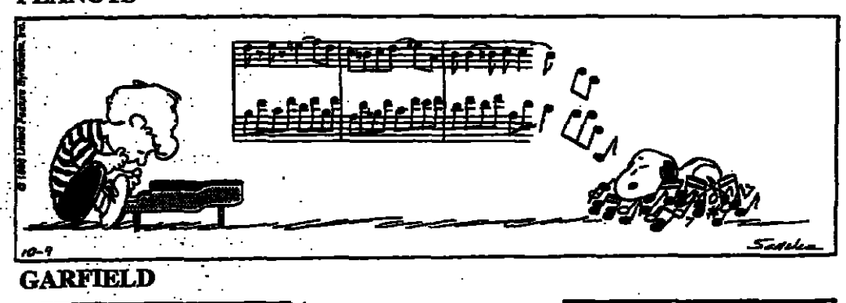
LSU—Suspended G-F Deuce Ford for 1996-97 basketball season for violation of team rules.

IHT Puts Baseball Stats on the Internet
All the box scores and the 1996 schedule on the IHT web site:
http://www.iht.com/IHT/SPORTS/bbl.html

DENNIS THE MENACE

"THAT'S THE REASON I WEAR A BLACK HAT... CAUSE THE COWBOY WITH THE WHITE HAT ALWAYS GETS THE GIRL."

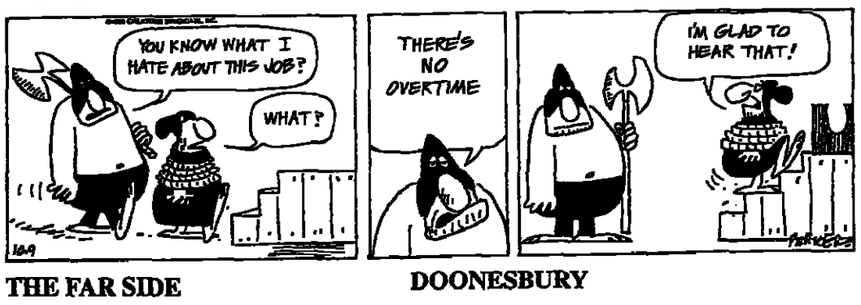
PEANUTS



CALVIN AND HOBBES

GARFIELD

WIZARD of ID



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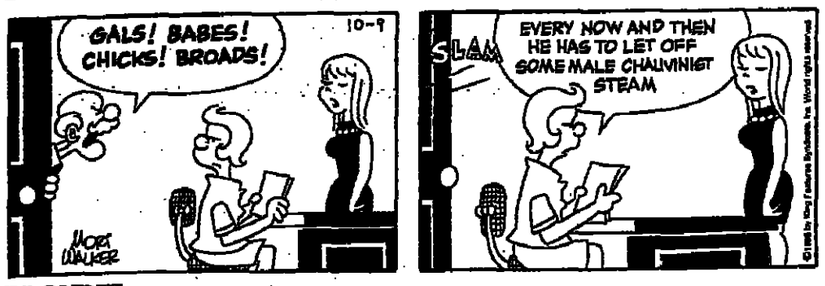

THE FAR SIDE

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Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

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YIRCKT
ALEGEB

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: HE ( )

(Answers tomorrow)

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Answer: What he found hard to understand at the opera – WHY HE WAS THERE

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OBSERVER

Hypersensitivity

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — Once I made the mistake of describing something as imbecilic. I forget what it was. Probably something a Congressman had said or done.

A day or two later the mail brought a letter accusing me of gross insensitivity to imbeciles. It was correct. I was indeed insensitive to imbeciles. It had not previously occurred to me that imbeciles could feel the sting of verbal insult.

The letter of complaint was gentle but sorrowful. Its writer was clearly not an imbecile, but the reason for her concern in the matter was not clear. Perhaps she had a dear relative, maybe even a child, who was mentally incompetent.

I decided to give up such words as "imbecilic," "idiotic" and "moronic" except when referring in the most sympathetic fashion to officially certified imbeciles, idiots and morons.

This seriously depleted my word supply for writing politics. Still, ours is the Age of Sensitivity, and sacrifices must be made if we are all to go on living harmoniously together. There is a dark side, however, to the Age of Sensitivity. "Excess in all things" could be the new American motto. Push the Age of Sensitivity to excess and we may end up tiptoeing through the Age of Hypersensitivity as through a field of mines.

This seems to be what is happening with the apparently silly incidents in which nervous school authorities have disciplined young children for kissing young classmates. There is good cheap sport to be had by ridiculing the Nervous Nellies of the school bureaucracy, but — wait a minute! — something terribly alarming is also going on here.

Where children are concerned we are deep into the Age of Hypersensitivity. In recent years there have been sensational charges of teachers molesting children in preschools. These must keep many schoolfolk on edge about the ease with which a small child's accusations can destroy their lives.

The Age of Hypersensitivity has turned children into dynamite. Feuding husbands and wives accuse each other of sexually molesting their own children. A growing literature exists about women who suddenly remember late in life that, as children, they were abused by their fathers.

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In this atmosphere sensible adults avoid smiling at tots playing in the park, and teacher calls the cops when one of her moppets says another has kissed her. Better to be ridiculous than sorry.

Uncertainty about what constitutes sexual harassment also troubles the Age of Hypersensitivity. Old social rules of what is permissible between the sexes — genders, if you prefer — are out the window. The pinching boss is obsolete. Trading sex for promotion is condemned. And a good thing too.

Offenses under the new rules may extend downward from coarse, rotten and villainous behavior to the manner in which one person speaks to or looks at another. Is it best then to play it safe and avoid the other sex (gender) entirely except when accompanied by lawyers?

That's hypersensitivity for you: absurdity at the schoolhouse and terror between the sexes (genders).

New York Times Service

Aspiring Boswells Find Many People Reticent

By Janny Scott
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — There is a living purgatory inhabited by biographers who dare to write about famous people who are neither consenting nor dead, and that is where Carole Klein found herself one night several years ago at the New York Public Library.

The occasion was a reading by Doris Lessing, the novelist whose biography Klein was preparing to write — over the objections of Lessing, who had actively discouraged others from helping Klein.

The auditorium was packed. In the crowd sat Klein, feeling the duplicity that is the unauthorized biographer's burden — unrecognizable yet conspicuous, sheepish yet righteous, professional writer turned amateur spy.

Lessing, formidable in her 70s, finished reading, and no one rose to ask a question. It occurred to Klein that the audience was afraid of looking stupid. She found herself feeling, of all things, protective of Lessing. "I thought to myself: Should I ask a question?" Klein recalled recently. "Then I thought: No, I'll ask the question and she'll think I'm stupid."

These may be boom years in the biography business, but the economics of publishing and popular tastes have put pressure on writers to select living subjects instead of the kind one biographer calls "nice and dead." The problem is that the living ones tend to say no. Some even encourage their friends to do the same. Which can make spending three or four years reconstructing a hostile subject's life a lonely, dispiriting way of paying the bills.

Letters go unanswered, calls unreturned. Sources hang up when the biographer introduces himself over the phone. One potential source let Klein fly all the way to London before canceling their lunch date.

And when Carl Rollyson wrote to a former husband of one of his subjects asking why their marriage had failed, the man shooed him away by quoting Macbeth's dismissal of Banquo's ghost: "Hence, horrible shadow! / Unreal mockery, hence!"

Then he signed the letter: "Insincerely yours."

"I will never, never do another living person," said Ann Waldron, who is completing a biography of Eudora Welty. "I have a pretty thick skin but not that thick to undergo this for the rest of my life."

And in a city where virtually every definable group has its corresponding support group, and where biographers are abundant enough to have two, one small subset of biographers working on living subjects hangs loosely together, mostly by phone, to share war stories, lick their wounds and offer moral support.

They are all experienced biographers with multiple books to their names. They consider themselves serious, responsible writers — who just happen to have chosen subjects who are less than ecstatic about their plans.

The group includes Klein, writing her book on Doris Lessing; Marion Meade, researching a biography of Woody Allen; Waldron, doing a book on Eudora Welty; and Rollyson and his wife, Lisa Paddock, who are researching a biography of Susan Sontag.

The writers met through the New York University Biography Seminar, a group of published biographers, many of them academics writing on figures long dead, who gather monthly at New York University to do the biographer's equivalent of talking shop.

But the writers with living subjects are almost a breed apart.

"Let me put it this way: I don't think I could do that," said Brenda Wineapple, a biographer and professor at Union College in Schenectady, New York, who is a co-director of the NYU group. "It can be very demoralizing, very difficult. You need a certain kind of personality to confront that. Plus, you really need to believe in what you're doing. Which is not being a literary paparazzo, it's not being a scandal monger. It's really, in some sense, excavating history. And that's difficult when your subject is alive."

None of them started out looking for trouble. They describe themselves, mostly, as admirers of their subjects. Klein was "a tremendous fan" of Lessing's books, interested in the social and cultural context of her life. As she puts it: "I had this feeling that we would connect."

Neither Meade nor Rollyson sought their subject's cooperation first; they believe they are more objective biographers without it.

Instead, each wrote a letter informing the subject that they had signed a contract to write a biography. Neither received a letter back.

Waldron and Klein, on the other hand, each approached their subjects before making a book proposal. They had known them, at least slightly, before. Waldron had visited Welty in Jackson, Mississippi, on several occasions. Klein had had earlier telephone

Carol Klein is writing about Doris Lessing, but Lessing isn't helping.

conversations with Lessing about receiving an award from a group of which Klein is a member.

But Welty and Lessing said no, repeatedly. They were not interested in having biographies done, they said. They gave reasons subjects often give: Welty said she wanted her writing to stand on its own; Lessing said she was writing a memoir.

"I was a fool," Waldron said in retrospect. "I rushed in where angels would have feared to tread." She said she allowed herself to believe Welty was not adamantly opposed. And being from the South, like Welty, she figured she would be able to get Southerners to talk.

One of the first people she called was a man she had interviewed for an earlier book. "I'll have to call Eudora," she remembers him saying. When he called back, he said he had been asked not to cooperate. He said Welty had said: "Ask Ann to call me."

Waldron didn't.

"She'd just talk me out of it," she explained.

Waldron went to Memphis and tracked down a retired college administrator who had known Welty years before. Does Eudora know you're working on this book? The woman asked over the phone.

Waldron said yes. Do you have her permission? No. The woman hung up.

Waldron wrote to another man; he never answered, then declined to talk when she reached him by phone. Still another agreed to see her as soon as he returned from Europe. When he got back, he called her.

"Don't come," he said. "I've talked to Eudora."

Waldron offered not to quote him, if that would help. To try to convince him she was a serious literary biographer, she sent along a copy of one of her earlier books.

"He sent the book back unopened and a one-line letter saying: 'The last thing Eudora needs at this stage in her life is an unauthorized biography,'" Waldron said. She called her colleague Carl Rollyson from the NYU biography group and said: "I can't stand this!"

"Nobody ever told you it was going to be easy," he said coolly.

Klein ran into similar problems. When she published an author's query in The New York Times Book Review, looking for correspondence and personal recollections about Lessing, Lessing's agent sent a frosty letter to the editor that was then published in the Book Review.

"I am writing on behalf of Mrs. Lessing to say that this biography is totally unauthorized, that no permissions will be granted for extracts from the author's work and that her letters are also copyrighted and cannot be used without her permission," the two-paragraph letter said.

Klein was stunned.

"If you were an unsophisticated person reading this, you would have thought it was illegal to answer," she said. "I did think that was out of bounds. This was cutting off the most valuable research tool a biographer has. It was such an extreme step, particularly for a writer to do to another writer."

Diana attending a London charity event Tuesday.

PEOPLE

THE BLACK and white video purporting to depict **Princess Diana** frolicking in her underwear with her former riding instructor, **James Hewitt**, was a hoax, the newspaper that published shots from the video said.

The Sun newspaper said in a statement Tuesday night that it had been the victim of "one of the most elaborate hoaxes of the decade" and apologized profusely to the princess and Hewitt for any hurt or offense caused after it had been "conned by cunning fraudsters."

The video was broadcast on British television Tuesday, and it immediately sparked suggestions that Diana had been spied on and perhaps blackmailed during the negotiations for her divorce from **Prince Charles**.

The Sun, the tabloid that has been in the forefront of revelations rocking the royal family, published stills from the grainy 80-second film and had said it confirmed Diana's fears that she had been under secret surveillance during the break-up of her 15-year marriage to Charles.

Broadcast by Sky Television, it appeared to show Diana stripping down to cycling pants and sports bra, kissing Hewitt, riding on his back and playfully pillow-fighting.

The Sun had said it was shot through what appeared to be the French windows of a white-walled and ivy-clad house, apparently Highgrove, Charles' country mansion west of London. The newspaper had said the tape was stored in a U.S. bank vault until it was offered to the Sun during a meeting Friday in West London. An American lawyer who reportedly handed over the video told The Sun he was acting on behalf of a group of soldiers or bodyguards led by a man known only as "The Sergeant."

The Sun quoted the lawyer as saying that Buckingham Palace had been planning to use the film against Diana if she had not cooperated with the royal family's wishes during her divorce negotiations.

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And that's not all for the House of Windsor. **The Duchess of York's** father says his daughter is being viciously persecuted but will never give up custody of her two daughters or be forced to live in exile outside Britain. The comments followed reports that **Queen Elizabeth** had offered to settle her ex-daughter-in-law's debts if she gave up all custody rights over **Princess Beatrice** and **Princess Eugenie** to her ex-husband, **Prince Andrew**. "I think it's nothing but a really unnecessary vicious persecution," **Ronald Ferguson** said.

Don't cry for **Madonna**, Argentina. In diary excerpts from her months on location filming "Evita," she denounces Argentina as an "uncivilized country" with "no decent food." The excerpts, which are published in the November issue of Vanity Fair, cover Jan. 13 to May 29. In her diary, Madonna also denies that she used her child's father-to-be, **Carlos Leon**, as a "stud service." "I realize that these are all comments made by persons who cannot live with the idea that something good is happening to me," she wrote. Madonna's baby is due in about a week.

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Michael Jackson sang, stomped and moon-walked for a packed stadium in Tunis, shouting "I love you, I love you" to the crowd of 60,000. After greeting his fans in Arabic to wild enthusiasm, Jackson staged a typical sound-and-light extravaganza. The receipts from the concert, the latest on Jackson's world tour, will be donated to a Tunisian government aid fund for underprivileged areas.

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The television show host **John McLaughlin**, saying he's tired of "wishy-washy" responses from U.S. presidential candidates, plans to moderate a debate pitting **Chelsea Clinton's** cat, Socks, against **Bob Dole's** dog, Leader. At issue: Which would be the best presidential pet — a dog or a cat? The National Humane Society and the publisher of both Cats Magazine and Dog World will cosponsor the event, which is set for Oct. 17 in Washington. The canine faction will be led by **John Cargill** of Dog World, while **Amy D. Shojai** of Cats Magazine will lead the feline team. The Humane Society says both Socks and Leader will be asked for "comments."

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Given the precariousness of staging Broadway musicals, it seems like tempting fate to plan a new show called "Titanic." Yet veterans from Broadway and London's West End have jumped on board the project. **Peter Stone**, who scored in the past with "1776," "Woman of the Year" and "The Will Rogers Follies" — Tony winners all — will write the book, while music and lyrics will come from **Maury Yeston** of "Nine" and "Grand Hotel" fame. The show will revolve around six main characters including the owner of the Titanic, the British liner that sank in 1912 after hitting an iceberg in the North Atlantic. More than 1,500 people lost their lives.

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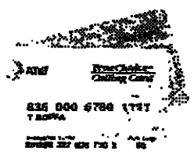

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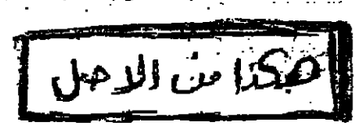
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